

ZION
MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK PLAN

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
TITLE PAGE

State Utah	District Cedar City
Resource Area Kanab	
Planning Unit Zion	Number 04-16

ORIGINALLY APPROVED

Original MFP Recommended (Step 2)

6/19/79
Date

Area Manager

Original MFP Approved (Step 2)

6/19/79
Date

District Manager

Original MFP Approved (MFP Step 2)

6/19/79
Date

State Director

Original MFP Approved (MFP Step 3)

4/22/81
Date

State Director

REVISIONS

Area Mgr. (Step 2)		Dist. Mgr. (Step 3)		State Director	
Date	Recommended	Date	Approved	Date	Approved

Reconciliation. Only those management opportunities in URA Step 4 which which require specific management decisions or policy determinations have been carried across as MFP Step 1 recommendations. Those management opportunities which are covered by existing BLM policy and administrative procedures, are documented in this reconciliation.

URA Step 4

Page 5, Paragraph 4: Agricultural trespass lands.

The disposal of these lands is covered under Unauthorized Use Termination and are shown on the MFP as L-1.2a,b,c,d.

Page 2, Paragraph 5 : Utility Corridors.

There is not enough specific information on future demand to be able to clearly analysis of the interactions associated with these corridors. They are being deferred until such time as enough specific demand exists to justify their establishment.

Page 3, Paragraph 5: Contest of Class D road system.

The issue of which road belongs under who's jurisdiction will have to be handled administratively on a case-by-case basis.

Page 4, Paragraph 3: Acquisition of legal access to the public lands.

Documented access needs for specific resource problems are contained in the recommendation sections for those resources.

Page 5, Paragraph 1: Review of Public Water Reserves.

Specific recommendation for the revocation or establishment of Public Water Reserves is deferred until a field review can be done to establish just which reserves need to be addressed to specific action.

Page 5, Paragraph 3: Cancellation of C&MU Multiple Use Classifications.

Action on these classifications requires further, specific instructions from the Washington Office.

Page 6, Paragraph 6: Unauthorized Use #8, Advertising Sign.

This action can be settled under existing administrative procedures.

Page 7, Paragraph 4: Lands Quality #3, Advertising Sign.

This problem can be handled under existing administrative procedures.

Page 7, Paragraph 5: Lands Quality #4, Surface disturbance.

This problem can be handled under existing administrative procedures.

Page 7, Paragraph 6: Lands Quality #5, Pollution of the Virgin River.

This problem can best be solved through the granting of the R&PP application filed by the Long Valley Sewer District on lands in the Vermilion Planning Unit.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-1

Durkee
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective: Make approximately 130 acres of public lands within the planning unit available in the next five years to meet public and private needs in that portion of Kane County covered by the planning unit.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes the Secretary of Interior to manage the use and occupancy of the public lands in order to best meet the national interest. BLM policy, as stated in Section 1602.1 of the Manual, further defines this policy by stating that where appropriate, BLM will provide public lands to help meet peoples' needs for growth and stability in their communities.

The Zion URA, Step 3 documents the existance of demands on the public lands for new public service facilities. It also documents management problems associated with other existing facilities and uses. The Planning Area Analysis further documents that a BLM response to these needs is justified.

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Name (MFP)

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Activity
Lands

Objective Number

Durkee
Jan 1979

Recommendation: L-1.1 Classify 20 acres of public lands within the planning unit for disposal under R&PP in response to the following identified needs (Table L-1).

a. Sanitary landfill site in T. 40 S., R. 7 W., SLBM, Sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$., for the towns of Orderville, Glendale and Mt. Carmel. (10 acres)

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Land Reports
Recreation Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports
Geologist - Field Exam and Reports
Soils/Watershed Specialist - Field Exam and Reports

Rationale: These communities have filed R&PP application U-13112 seeking authorization to lease this site for a sanitary landfill. Their existing operation on the site is not authorized by BLM nor is it certified by State and Federal health officials. This site has been studied and found to be suitable for a landfill. Any final authorization of this use must be subject to the filing of additional materials outlining the operation of the landfill. This operation material must meet State and Federal standards for landfills prior to any BLM authorization for land use.

b. Sanitary landfill site in T. 39 S., R. 6 W., SLBM, Sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$., for the town of Alton. (10 acres)

Rationale: The town of Alton is currently operating an open dump on private lands next to this parcel of public lands. State and Federal pressure is being applied to the town to convert this dump into a proper landfill operation. The town can be expected either to join other communities in the area in a joint operation or take steps to operate its own landfill. Given the potential for growth in the Alton area which might be expected from coal development, the latter appears to be the more likely option. In this case, these contiguous public lands will become necessary for such a future landfill operation.

Interactions: See Attachment

Alternative 1 - Accept L-1.1a and 1.1b in their entirety.

Interactions: Minerals 1.2 - surface mining of coal
Minerals reconciliation - Mining location
Watershed 1.1 - frail watershed

Alternative 2 - Reject applications for landfill uses proposed under L-1.1a and 1.1b.

Interactions: Social need - fails to meet social need.

Alternative 3 - Reject L1.1b while allowing use under 1-1.1a with special protection stipulations to protect frail watershed.

Interactions: This alternative would eliminate the conflict with Watershed 1.1 but would continue conflicts with Minerals 1.2 and reconciliation.

This alternative would satisfy the social need connected with L-1.1a but would fail to do so for the use in L-1.1b.

Comparative Analysis. The denial of both of these recommendations would aggravate the problem of trespass dumping in the Zion Unit. By allowing L-1.1a, the major source of this problem would be taken care of. The denial of L-1.1b would not be too serious since most of the dumping use at this site is on private ground and the small portion of BLM involved could be handled in a different manner such as regular trespass.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 3.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Rationale. The multiple use recommendation is further supported by the fact that it has since been determined that all the area of the Alton site is on private land.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Durkee
Jan 1979

Recommendation: L-1.2 make approximately 110 acres of public lands within the planning unit available to the following applicants to satisfy the requirements of Public Sale Act of 1968 (Table L-1). These lands should be classified as suitable for agricultural disposal only to the extent that the applications are proper and the lands meet the criteria established in BLM manual 2400.

a. U-16298 filed by Kent S. Anderson in T. 41 S., R. 7 W., SLBM, Sec. 17 (7.48 acres).

b. U-16299 filed by L. Dean Anderson in T. 40 S., R. 7 W., SLBM, Sections 26 & 34 (13.25 acres).

—c. U-16512 filed by Roland Hall in T. 41 S., R. 9 W., SLBM, Sections 11 & 12 (75 acres).

d. U-16479 filed by De Ralph Bunting in T. 40 S., R. 4.5 W., SLBM, Sec. 31 (12.5 acres).

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Land Report
Geologist - Field Exam and Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports
Soil Scientist - Field Exam and Reports
Appraiser - Appraisal Report

Rationale: Under the Public Sale Act of 1968 (unintentional Agricultural Trespass Act), disposal by public sale is a legitimate solution to the trespass situations represented here. The Public Sale Act of 1968 has expired, but under the terms of the Public Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, applications filed under UTA prior to 1973 are still valid and may be allowed.

Interactions: See attachment.

Alternative 1 - Allow all four UTA applications to go to patent as per L-1.2a, b, c, d.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Minerals reconciliation - locatable minerals 1a, 2a, 2c.
Minerals 1.1 - surface mining of coal
Wildlife ~~2.1~~ - deer winter range
Recreation existing situation values

Range 1.2 - loss of 2 AUMs
Range 2.8 - loss of 2 AUMs
Watershed 1.1 - Frail Soils

Alternative 2 - Reject all four L-1.2a, b, c, d in their entirety.

Interactions: This alternative would eliminate the conflicts with all resources. It would however create the problem of not considering what legal rights the applicants might have.

Alternative 3 - Accept L-1.2a, b, & d, rejecting only L-1.2c.

Interactions: This would eliminate the conflicts for only L-1.2c, specifically allowing retention on the deer winter range addressed in WL-2.1. The conflicts shown under Alternate 1 would continue for all other resources.

Alternative 3 - Reject all four in the following order of priority:

L-1.2c
L-1.2b
L-1.2a
L-1.2d

Interactions: This priority is established by the value of existing recreation values addressed in the URA Step 3 portion of Recreation. It would eliminate in order the other conflicts with all resources. It would also create problems with the legal rights of the applicants.

Comparative Analysis - The relative loss of values in L-1.2a b, d are quite low and the case available for their applications is fairly good. L-1.2c however covers a larger portion of ground (75 acres) and its application is weak.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

TABLE L-1

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Acres	Allotment
1	L-1.2a	PS	T. 41 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 7	7.48	Sugar Knoll
	L-1.2b	PS	T. 40 S., R. 7 W., Sections 26 and 34	13.25	Unallotted
	L-1.2c	PS	T. 41 S., R. 9 W., Sections 11 & 12	75.00	Coop Creek, Meadow Canyon, Burnt Flat
	L-1.2d	PS	T. 40 S., R. 4.5 W., Sec. 31	12.50	Mill Creek
2	L-1.1a	R&PP	T. 40 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00	Glendale Bench
	L-1.1b	R&PP	T. 39 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00	Lavanger Lake

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-2

Durkee
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective: Make public lands within the Zion Planning Unit available for small scale rights-of-way serving local transportation and utility needs. The suitability of applied for rights-of-way will be judged on a case-by-case basis. Use of authority for the termination of rights-of-way will be used as needed to assure compliance with the conditions and stipulations of rights-of-way grants.

Rationale: Demand for rights-of-way on public lands within the planning unit will increase as population levels in the area increase. BLM policy, as stated in Section 1602.1 of the manual, is to provide public lands where appropriate to help peoples' needs for the growth and stability of their communities.

Authority for this policy is provided by Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. FLPMA also addresses unauthorized use of rights-of-way on the public lands in Section 506, stating that nonuse or noncompliance may be grounds for suspension or termination of rights-of-way.

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Name: W/P:

Zion

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Durkee
Jan 1979 Recommendation L-2.1. Make public lands in T. 40 S., R. 4.5 W., SLBM, Sections 19,20,21, and 33 available to Kane County for use as a road right-of-way (table L-2).

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam, Trespass Settlement and Land Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports

Rationale: The lands in question are already in use by the county which maintains a road across them. The authorization of RS-4477 under which the county has claimed these roads, in fact, does not operate on these lands which have been withdrawn since 1910 pending their classification for coal values. Because of the segregative effect of these withdrawals, Kane County will require a right-of-way under Title V of FLPMA in order to properly authorize the continued use of these roads.

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions: See attachment.

Alternative 1 - Accept L-2.1 as written

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions: Watershed 1.4 - treatment of stream channels

Alternative 2 - Reject L-2.1 in its entirety

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions: Eliminates all conflicts

Alternative 3 - Accept 1-2.1 with special stipulations, as identified in an EAR, to protect watershed values addressed in W-1.4

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions: Protects watershed values

Comparative Analysis - This county road already exists, although not in a legally authorized manner. BLM is going to have to take some step to see that it is given such authorization.

Team
Feb 1979 Multiple Use Recommendation - Accept Alternative 3

Fagan
June 1979 Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981 Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

REVISIONS OR DELETED

TABLE L-2

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Allotment
1	L-2.1	R/W	T. 40 S., R. 4.5 W. SLBM, Sections 19, 20 21, 29, 30 & 33.	Mill Creek Deer Spring Point

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Objective Number

L-3

Durkee
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective: Make public lands in the Zion Planning Unit available as rights-of-way for major industrial, transportation and utility systems associated with the development of energy resources within the unit. To the extent practical, these systems will be confined to clearly designated corridors with the intent of preventing the random proliferation of such systems at random throughout the unit.

Rationale: The planning area analysis for Kane County documents the potential for major energy-related development within the planning unit. Should such development occur, the Zion Planning Unit will be impacted by the construction of systems to remove, process, and transport the coal resources located within the unit. Section 501(a) of FLPMA authorizes the Secretary of Interior to grant rights-of-way across the public lands for such purposes.

Section 501(a) of FLPMA also states that "In order to minimize adverse environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate rights-of-way the utilization of rights-of-way in common shall be required to the extent practical." While no formal regulations or guidelines have been forthcoming on the establishment of corridors, the analysis of potential corridors at this time, should facilitate any future action which may be mandated.

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Overlay Reference

Step 1

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Durkee
Jan 1979

Recommendation L-3.1: Approve the granting of right-of-way application U-37927, filed by Utah International Corporation for well sites, water pipelines, electric power lines and industrial plant sites in T. 39 S., R. 5 W., and T. 40 S., R. 5 W. Approval of this application is subject to the completion and approval of all environmental analysis involved in the proposed development (table L-3).

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Environmental Assessment

Rationale: This right-of-way application reflects coal leases already issued by BLM. The issuance of these leases gives Utah International, the lessee, the vested right to develop the coal covered by the leases. This right is limited only by conditions established through environmental analysis. In fact, the leases contain clauses requiring production to begin by 1980 if the leases are to remain in full force.

Interactions: See attachment.

Alternative 1 - Accept L-3.1 in its entirety

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Wildlife existing situation - loss of habitat
Recreation - existing situation - loss of values
Recreation - 3.1 - Limit on ORV use
Recreation - 1.2 - Limit potential for Bald Knoll site
VRM - 1.1 - Violate VRM classes in several places
VRM - 1.3 - Visual intrusions
Forestry existing situation - fuel wood values and ponderosa pine sites
Watershed 1.4 - treatment of stream channels
Watershed 1.5 - Treatment of stream channels
Watershed Existing Situation - frail soils, etc.

Alternative 2 - Reject L-3.1 in its entirety

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Eliminates conflicts with all resources. Creates a problem with Utah International's right to develop its coal leases.

Alternative 3 - Accept L-3.1 with special stipulations to protect the values addressed in the various resource conflicts. This acceptance will be based on required environmental analysis.

9 Interactions: This alternative should serve to allow the application while protecting the resource values involved.

Comparative Analysis - Utah International's ability and inclination to develop its coal leases along the lines of their existing application is dependent on the approval of the Allen-Warner Valley ES. Only with such approval does the existing L-3.1 recommendation make sense. Therefore, any decision really must be based on the completion of Allen-Warner Valley.

Team
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation - Accept L-3.1 with the condition that all needed ES effort be completed and approved and that stipulations from these ES's be included in any grant in order to protect resource values.

Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

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Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Durkee
Jan 1979

Recommendation L-3.2. Establish Utility Corridor L-3.2 along the route covered by right-of-way application U-31542, filed by the Black Mesa Pipeline Company through upper Kanab Creek. This corridor will be 0.5-mile wide with an overall length of approximately 6 miles, covering approximately 1,500 acres of public lands. All types of utility and transportation systems will be allowed within this corridor.

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Recreation Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Botanist - Field Exam and Reports
Watershed Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports
Geologist - Field Exam and Reports
Engineer - Field Exam and Reports

Rationale. This corridor reflects the primary existing route for the transportation of coal out of the coal field at Alton for transportation to the Harry Allen and Warner Valley power plants.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: See attachment

Alternative 1 - Accept L-3.2 as written

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Forestry - existing situation - fuel wood and ponderosa pine sites
Wildlife existing situation - loss of habitat
Recreation 1.2 - interfere with Bald Knoll site
Recreation 3.1 - restrict ORV use
Recreation existing situation - degradation of scenic values
Watershed - Existing Situation - frail soils, etc.

Alternative 2 - Reject L-3.2

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Rejection of the corridor contemplated by L-3.2 would eliminate all existing negative interactions with other resources.

It would however have a negative impact on the ability of users of Alton coal users to ship coal away from the field via pipeline etc.

Alternative 3. Reject L-3.2 in favor of the totally different, alternate route available down Johnson Canyon which is covered by Recommendation L-3.3. This route (L-3.3) matches the decision reached in the Vermilion MFP to use the route which ties into Johnson Canyon.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions - This alternative will eliminate all resource interactions associated with L-3.2 but will still have Black Mesa Pipeline a route which can be used to move coal out of the Alton area.

Alternative 4 - Accept L-3.2 but subject to completion of Allen-Warner ES and decisions stemming from it. If Allen-Warner is approved, L-3.2 should contain special stipulations to protect those resource values addressed in the conflicts in Alternative 1. These stipulations should be the end product of Allen-Warner.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: This alternative will allow the development of right-of-way in association with the development of the Alton coal fields and with the Allen-Warner Valley project while still protecting to the maximum those resource values addressed in Alternative 1.

Comparative Analysis - The development of the Alton coal fields will require the large scale shipment of coal etc. out of the area. Unless some effort is made to identify general routes to be used, future suits will require completely new planning and ES efforts.

Team
Feb 1979
Feb
Jul 79

Multiple Use Recommendation - Approve Alternative 3.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Modify Alternative 2 to reject route recommended, but allow a corridor connecting to Johnson Canyon. This action is also the same as in the Vermilion MFP to reject this route as a coal slurryline corridor.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation. Accept the MFP Step 1 L-3.2 recommendation pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior decision on the Allen-Warner Valley project made in January 1981.

Rationale. An environmental impact statement was developed on the Allen-Warner Valley project. The Secretary's decision is based on the analysis in the EIS and it is the controlling decision.

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Step 1

Step 3

Durkee
Jan 1979

Recommendation L-3.3. Establish Utility corridor L-3.3 along County Road #10 through Johnson Canyon, from the southern edge of the planning unit, north to the plant site designated in Utah International's right-of-way application U-37927. This corridor will extend for 0.5-mile on either side of the road and will extend approximately 7 miles in length covering approximately 4,000 acres of public lands. Utility systems such as electric transmission lines will be allowed over the entire width of the corridor. Transportation systems such as underground coal slurry pipelines will be allowed only in the bottom of the Johnson Canyon drainage. No major surface systems such as railroads will be allowed in this corridor.

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Recreation Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Botanist - Field Exam and Reports
Watershed Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports
Geologist - Field Exam and Reports
Engineer - Field Exam and Reports
Environmental Assessment

Rationale: This corridor reflects the secondary north-south transportation route within the planning unit. It follows topographical features which are suitable for underground systems or for other systems which are not dependent on specific terrain features. This route is also designated as a current alternative to the coal slurry pipeline involved in L-3.2. This corridor is not taken north of Utah International's processing plant site since the lands north of the site are almost entirely private.

Interactions: See attachment.

Alternative 1 - Accept L-3.3 as written

Interactions: Watershed - Existing Situation - frail soils, etc.

Alternative 2 - Reject L-3.3

Interactions: Eliminates all resource interaction

Alternative 3 - Accept L-3.3 but subject to stipulations to deal with frail soils problem and to approval of the Allen-Warner Valley ES and those mitigating measures identified in it.

Interactions; This alternative allows the development of rights-of-way etc. associated with the Alton coal field and the A-WV Project while still allowing for the protection of other resource values.

Comparative Analysis - The development of the Alton coal fields will require large scale transportation of coal and other forms of energy in and out of this area. Unless some effort is made to identify general routes to be used, future uses will require completely new planning and ES efforts. At the same time other resource values can and should be protected to the maximum extent possible.

Multiple Use Recommendation Accept Alternative 3.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Reject the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation. See decision for L-3.2.

TABLE 3

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Acres	Allotment
1	L-3.1	R/W	T. 40 S., R. 5 W. 85 Secs. 7,8,9,10, 14,15,17,18,19,20, 22,28,33,34 and 35		Lower Sink Valley Upper Sink Valley Upper Place Black Rock Bald Knoll Mark Point
2	L-3.2	R/W	T. 40 S., R. 5 W. 24 Sec. 31. T. 40 S., R. 6 W., Secs. 34 and 35 T. 41 S., R. 6 W., Secs. 3 & 4		Burnt Cedar Point Lower Sink Valley Black Rock
3	L-3.3	R/W	T. 39 S., R. 5 W. T. 40 S., R. 5 W. T. 40 S., R. 6 W. T. 41 S., R. 5 W.		Negilible Burnt Cedar Point Upper Sink Valley Cove, Robinson Creek Black Rock, Mark Point

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Durkee
Jan 1979

Recommendation L-3.4. Approve the granting of Title V, FLPMA rights-of-way to Kane County to cover major road upgrading and realignment efforts required in conjunction with the development of the Alton coal fields. This recommendation covers only existing county roads. New roads, not covered by the rights-of-way granted to Utah International as part of its coal lease development program, which the County desires to obtain must be applied for as new rights-of-ways (table L-3).

Support Needs:

Realty specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Archaeologist - Field Exam and Reports
Botanist - Field Exam and Reports
Engineer - Field Exam and Reports
Environmental Assessment

Rationale. Kane County has committed itself to upgrading parts of its existing road system in order to serve the Alton coal fields, should they be developed.

Since RS-2477 has been repealed, the statutory right-of-way grants which the County is entitled to have become fixed. Any revision of these roads which takes them outside of the 66-foot right-of-way granted under RS-2477, will require amendment under Title V of FLPMA.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: See attachment

Alternative 1 - Accept L-3.4 as written

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Recreation - Existing URA Values
VRM - 1.3 - additional intrusions
Watershed 1.1 - Frail watersheds

Alternative 2 - Reject L-3.4

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Eliminates all resource conflicts.

Negatively effect Kane County's ability to provide services in association with the development of the Alton coal fields.

Alternative 3 - Accept L-3.4 but with special stipulations to be included in any right-of-way grant to protect resource values and mitigate the impacts addressed in Alternative 1.

79 Interactions: Allows upgrading of roads needed in conjunction with the development of the Alton coal fields but with protection for the values which may be impacted thereby.

Comparative Analysis - Development of the Alton Coal fields is going to require upgraded transportation systems, many of which will be the responsibility of Kane County. To the extent that other resource values can be protected, at least in part, these developments should be allowed.

Multiple Use Recommendation - Accept Alternative 3.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-4

Durkee
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective: Insure that the administrative jurisdiction of all public Lands within the planning unit conforms to appropriate statutes.

Rationale: Section 204(1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 mandates the review of all withdrawals of the public lands which segregate against mineral location. In the absence of a Congressional resolution indicating otherwise, the Secretary of Interior may act to terminate withdrawals other than those made by act of Congress.

Section 202(d) of FLPMA states that "Any classification of public lands or any land use plan in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, is subject to review in the land planning process conducted under this section and all public lands, regardless of classification, are subject to inclusion in any land use plan developed pursuant to this section. The Secretary may act to modify or terminate any such classification consistant with such land use plans."

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Step 4	Step 3

Durkee
Jan 1979

Recommendation L-4.1: Approve the revocation of Coal Classification Withdrawal U-1 in T. 40 S., R. 4 W. (Table L-4).

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - Field Exam and Reports
Geologist - Field Exam and Reports

Rationale: The State Director, Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management has requested authorization from the Secretary of Interior to publish a blanket revocation of the remainder of Withdrawal U-1. Consideration of this action in the land use plans for the Zion Planning Unit will facilitate future action on the withdrawal as it affects the planning unit.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: See attachment

Alternative 1 - Accept L-4.1 as written

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Recreation - Existing values - loss of recreational values.
VRM - Existing values - Loss of scenic quality

Alternative 2 - Reject L-4.1

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions: Eliminates conflicts with recreational and scenic values.
Has a negative impact on BLM's mandate to review and revoke outdated withdrawals.

Comparative Analysis - FLPMA orders that BLM examine all withdrawals which segregate against mineral entry, which U-1 involved in this recommendation does. The State Office has already asked the WO for permission to revoke U-1.

Team
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE L-4

Priority	Number	Type	Location	Acres	Allotment
1	L-4.1	Wld	T. 40 S., R. 4 W.	14,118	Deer
Spring Pt.		Rev.	Secs. 4,5,6,7,8, 9,16,17,18,19,20, 21,28,29,20,31,32, 33.		Mill Creek Ford Well

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation L-1.1 a and b.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
11-24-78	M-1A	(-) The lands resource recommends disposal of the surface to several towns for landfills.	No	No, because all minerals would remain in federal ownership, they would not be entirely "lost"; but the split estate could inhibit exploration and development of all minerals.
	M-2a	(-) All minerals would remain in federal ownership. This split estate could inhibit locatable and leaseable mineral exploration and possible mineral discovery on these lands.		
11-24-78	M-1.2	(-) The lands resource proposes a sanitary landfill where the land is under coal lease and is suitable for surface mining of coal. A landfill and surface coal mining are not compatible; 10 acres is involved.	No	Yes
	M-1.1	(-) Lands-1.1 recommends disposal of 10 acres of frail watershed recommended for elimination of livestock to improve erosion in W-1.1. Spring Hollow Allotment.		Would eliminate only a small part of total recommendation, 10 acres out of 5,423.
	R-3.1	(-) 20 acres would not be available for ORV use. ORV - leave all lands open.	No	20 acres
	R-URA Values	(-) Scenic quality would be degraded at the landfill sites and on adjacent lands. More impact would occur at 1.1a; more visible, sensitive area.	Partial - keep the landfill clean - no blowing or burning trash.	
	VR-1.1 VRM Classes	(-) A sanitary landfill could not meet VRM class standards even in a IV area. The dumps would be visual intrusions.	Partial, same as above.	

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation L-1.2(b).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	W-1.1	(-) L-1.2b is recommending agricultural disposal of 13 acres of frail watershed recommended for removal of livestock in W-1.1. (Spring Hollow Allotment).	Yes	A small amount of frail watershed would be disposed of.
	Present Situation	This area receives considerable use by deer during the winter. Presently, vegetation on this area is primarily intermediate wheatgrass, sagebrush, and gambel oak. If this land is disposed, it could be entirely converted to grass or dry farmed and the importance to deer would be reduced or eliminated. Possible 10 AUM loss for deer.		
	(A) R-URA Values	(-) Area has potential for scenic recovery to a more natural condition; foreground from US-89. Loss of some non-consumptive wildlife habitat management potential - near a riparian zone.	No	
	(B) R-URA Values	(-) Same as a.		
	(C) R-URA Values	(-) Area has good potential for scenic recovery; foreground and highly sensitive as seen from State Highway 15 into Zion National Park. Also deer habitat area that could be better managed for hunting/viewing opportunities.	No	
	(D) R-URA Values	(-) Deer Habitat area could be better managed for hunting/viewing opportunities.	No	
	RM-1.2	Land recommendation to sale 75 Acres (L-1.2) of federal land will reduce 2 AUMs from Flume Hollow Allotment if done during the interim.	No	Part
	RM-2.8	Land recommendation to sale 75 acres (L-1.2) of federal land will reduce 2 AUMs from Flume Hollow Allotments.		
11-24-78	M-1a M-2a M-2c M-1.1	(-) The lands resource recommends disposal of the surface to a private owner on about 108 acres. All minerals would remain in federal ownership. However, this split estate could inhibit locatable mineral, coal, oil and gas exploration and possible discovery on the lands.	No	No, because all minerals would remain in federal ownership. They would not be initially "lost" but the split estate could inhibit exploration and development of locatable minerals, oil and gas, and coal.

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation L-2.1

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	W-1.4	L-2.1 recommends granting a road right-of-way across two stream channels recommended for treatment. Erosion could possibly be increased along these areas unless proper erosion control stipulations are incorporated. Allotments: Mill Creek, Deer Springs.	No	None, if proper erosion control measures are taken at the channel crossings.
	R-URA Values	(+) Better recreational access.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation L-3.1

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation								
	Present Situation	(-) L-3.1 recommends granting right-of-way application for pipelines, electric power lines, and industrial plant sites on frail watershed areas.		Could negatively impact a small portion of the total 22,070 acres of frail watershed areas.								
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Miles or Acres of Overlay</th></tr><tr><td>4112 Sink Valley</td><td>0.5 miles of pipe and powerlines 1 plant site</td></tr><tr><td>4129 Upper Place</td><td>0.25 miles of pipeline</td></tr><tr><td>4008 Black Rock</td><td>0.75 miles of pipeline and powerline</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Miles or Acres of Overlay	4112 Sink Valley	0.5 miles of pipe and powerlines 1 plant site	4129 Upper Place	0.25 miles of pipeline	4008 Black Rock	0.75 miles of pipeline and powerline		
Allotments	Miles or Acres of Overlay											
4112 Sink Valley	0.5 miles of pipe and powerlines 1 plant site											
4129 Upper Place	0.25 miles of pipeline											
4008 Black Rock	0.75 miles of pipeline and powerline											
	W-1.5	L-3.1 recommends granting right-of-way application for pipeline, electric powerlines and an industrial plant site along a section of road recommended for closing to reduce erosion in W-1.5. Allotment - Upper Place. Road would probably be upgraded.		Would eliminate all.								
	W-1.4	L-3.1 recommends granting right-of-way application for pipelines. Electric powerlines, and an industrial plant site along 0.2 miles of stream channel recommended for treatment to reduce erosion (W-1.4).										
		<table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Drainage</th></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>Bald Knoll Hollow</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Drainage	Bald Knoll	Bald Knoll Hollow						
Allotment	Drainage											
Bald Knoll	Bald Knoll Hollow											
	Present Situation	Approval of the right-of-way would result in the eventual loss of some wildlife habitat. The exact size and location of the projects involved are unknown, so impacts to wildlife cannot be analyzed. Impacts and mitigating measures would have to be analyzed in the EAR. Maximum AUM loss for deer is 9 AUMs. Additional projects in same right-of-way could result in loss of additional wildlife habitat - maximum of about 500 AUMs.										
	R-URA Values	(-) Major negative impacts on a regional scale. Some Rec. use would increase with more people in the region causing more competition for land uses such as deer hunting. Primitive values would be adversely affected by actual developments and by creation of industrial characteristics on an otherwise natural landscape. Scenic quality would be degraded.	Partial but with little success.									

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
11-24-78	R-3.1 ORV - leave all lands open	(-) ORV use would be restricted around facilities and along some right-of-ways. (+) ORV use would probably increase.	Partial - access should remain fully unrestricted	Part
	R-1.2 Bald Knoll	(-) Some facilities are proposed on Bald Knoll which would severely limit potential for interpretive developments. Even if facilities were only constructed on adjacent lands the cone would still be degraded because it would be taken out of its natural context.	Not really - Bald Knoll itself should not be used, thereby preserving this interesting geological feature for future development.	Part
	VR-1.1 VRM Classes	(-) VRM classes would be violated in a number of places, the industrialized characteristics of the proposal would be out of place, scenic degradation would be widespread, highly noticeable.	Some	Part
	VR-1.3 Close Unnec. roads	(-) More roads would be created increasing the number of road scar visual instructions.	Some	
	M-1.2	(+) Lands recommends granting of ROW's which are part of the Alton coal development. This would support development of surface mined coal.	None	No
	RM-2.8	Lands recommends approval of right-of-way application for water pipelines and electrical power lines. These right-of-ways will be 100 feet wide after rehabilitation of these areas are complete there will be an increase in AUMs on the disturbed areas.		
	RM-1.2	Lands recommends approval of right-of-way application for well sites water pipelines, electrical power lines and industrial plant sites. The right-of-ways for pipelines and electrical power lines will be 100 feet wide. After rehabilitation of these areas are complete there will be an increase in AUMs on the disturbed areas if done during the interim.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation L-3.2 and 3.3 (Corridors)

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
12/26/78	Forest URA Values	If right of ways are authorized in either of these corridor routes, vegetative products should be offered for sale or free use harvest prior to construction activity. Scattered ponderosa pine occur in both of these corridor routes. This species should be avoided during initial survey for any right-of-way. If ponderosa removal cannot be avoided, impacted trees should be offered for sale or free use disposal.	Yes	N/A
	Present Situation; Frail Watershed, soils	Lands-3.2 recommends granting right-of-way for coal slurry pipeline across frail watershed areas in two allotments. Construction and excavation could increase erosion. <div> <div>Allotments</div> <div>Acreage of Frail Soil-R/W Overlay</div> <div> <div>4112 Sink Valley</div> <div>330 acres</div> </div> <div> <div>4048 Four Mile</div> <div>50 acres</div> </div> </div>		
	Present Situation	Approval of the right-of-way would result in the loss of wildlife habitat along the entire slurry line to a width of approximately 50 feet if the project is developed. Impacts and mitigating measures would have to be analyzed in the EAR. Maximum AUM loss for deer is 3 AUMs. Additional projects in right-of-way could result in additional loss of wildlife habitat. Maximum of about 1,000 AUMs.		
	R-1.2	(-) Facilities for coal slurry preparation would place Bald Knoll in an unnatural, industrialized landscape.	Little	Interpretive quality would be degraded.
	R-3.1 ORV- leave all lands open	(-) ORV use would be restricted around facilities and along pipeline right-of-way	Little	Part
	Recreation-URA Values	(-) Scenic quality would be degraded at facilities and along pipeline. (-) Primitive values would be adversely affected in several places but particularly in the upper Kanab Creek area.	Some Little	

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
11/24/78	M-1.2	(+) Lands recommends granting of a pipeline right-of-way as part of the Alton Coal development. This would support development of surface mined coal.	N/A	No
	RM-1.2	Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor which will contain all types of transport systems except railroad. After rehabilitation of these transport systems, an anticipated increase in AUMs is expected if the lands recommendation is done during the interim. New service roads will cause a small decrease in existing AUMs.		
	RM-2.8	Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor which will contain all types of transport systems except railroads. After rehabilitation of these transport systems, an anticipated increase in AUMs is expected. New service roads will cause a small decrease in existing AUMs.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation L-3.3

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	Present Situation Soils	(-) Lands-3.3 recommends granting of right-of-way for utility corridor across sandy soils with high potential for wind erosion, poor suitability for seeding and rehabilitation. <div> <u>Allotments</u> <u>Acreage of Sandy Soil</u> 4129 Johnson Canyon 380 4008 Black Rock 250 630 </div>		
11/24/78	M-1.2	(+) Lands recommends granting of road rights-of-ways as part of the Alton Coal development. This would support development of surface mined coal.	N/A	No
	RM-1.2	Lands recommendation to establish a utility corridor which will contain all types of transport systems except railroads. After rehabilitation of these transport systems, an anticipated increase in AUMs is expected if the lands recommendation is done during the interim.		
	RM-2.8	Land recommendation to establish a utility corridor which will contain all types of transport systems except railroad. After rehabilitation of these transport systems, an anticipated increase in AUMs is expected.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation L-3.4

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation				
	W-1.1	L-3.4 recommends granting a right-of-way to allow major upgrading of a road that crosses frail watershed areas. Erosion could possibly be increased along these areas unless proper erosion control stipulations are incorporated.						
		<table><tr><td><u>Allotments</u></td><td><u>Miles of Roads</u></td></tr><tr><td>4048 Four Mile</td><td>1.0</td></tr></table>	<u>Allotments</u>	<u>Miles of Roads</u>	4048 Four Mile	1.0		
<u>Allotments</u>	<u>Miles of Roads</u>							
4048 Four Mile	1.0							
	R-1.2 Bald Knoll Interpretive development	(+) Access to Bald Knoll would be improved						
	Recreation-URA Values	(+) Better recreational access (-) Wider, more heavily used roads may degrade aesthetic qualities.						
	VR-1.3 Close unnecessary roads	(-) New roads created by increased human activity would be new visual intrusions.						

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation L-4.1. Revocation of Coal Classification Withdrawal.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	Recreation-URA Values	(-) Coal mining results in negative impacts to most recreational values.	Partial	1
	VRM	(-) Coal mining results in degradation of scenic qualities.	Partial	2

ZION URA

Reconciliation of URA Step 4. The following opportunities were identified in URA Step 4, but are not being brought forward as MFP recommendations.

1. Locatable Minerals Opportunities

M-1A All Locatable Minerals. The opportunity to protect and further identify the identified-subeconomic deposits of gypsum, limestone, and uranium and to explore for all other locatable minerals would involve keeping the unit open to exploration and mining claim location under the general mining laws. All areas presently open to exploration and location will remain open unless some action is taken to the contrary. Therefore, no recommendation is necessary to accomplish this opportunity.

2. Leasable Minerals Opportunities

M-2A Coal. The opportunity to protect and further identify the identified-subeconomic deposits of coal would involve keeping these deposits open to exploration. All areas are presently open and will remain open unless some action is taken to the contrary. Therefore, no recommendation is necessary to accomplish this opportunity.

M-2B Geothermal Steam. The opportunity to explore for and possibly identify geothermal steam involves keeping the potential area open to exploration, activities. This area is presently open to exploration and will remain so until some action is taken to the contrary. Therefore, no recommendation is necessary to accomplish this opportunity.

M-2C Oil and Gas. The opportunity to explore for and possibly identify oil and gas deposits involves keeping the unit open to exploration and leasing. No recommendation is necessary to accomplish this opportunity because the unit is open to such activities with provisions to protect critical environmental values and will remain open unless some action is taken to the contrary.

3. Salable/Free Use Minerals Opportunities

M-3A Sand and Gravel - Material Site R/W's, Community Pits, Contracts and Permits. No recommendation is necessary to allow development of these identified economic sites because these are existing authorizations to extract materials from these sites. This situation will exist until such authorization are terminated.

M-3B Burnt Shale Aggregate-Community Pits and Permits. No recommendation is necessary to allow development of these identified economic sites because there is an existing authorization to extract materials from these sites.

M-3C Cinders. The economic and market situation is such that no opportunity to develop these materials in the foreseeable future was identified.

4. Recreational Minerals

M-4A Septarian Nodules. The opportunity to develop these identified-economic minerals would involve the continued collection of these minerals by the public and continued exploitation under the general mining laws. The area containing these minerals is presently open to collection and mining location and will remain so unless some action to the contrary is taken. Therefore, no recommendation is necessary to accomplish this opportunity.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Minerals

Objective Number

M-1

Dalness
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective. Provide sufficient coal to meet regional and national demands consistent with departmental policy being developed in response to NRDC vs. Hughes.

Rationale. The nationwide outlook is for coal demand to increase at an annual rate of 5 percent through 1980. There is one pending proposal to develop existing coal leases in the unit (the Allan-Warner Valley -Alton project). Other coal related projects are possible but are not under review at this time. How much and when coal will be developed are dependent upon a mix of economic, political and environmental factors which are impossible to accurately predict. The earliest estimated date for development of existing leases in the unit would be the mid to late 1980's.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Minerals

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Dalness
Jan 1979

Recommendation M-1.1. Determine if this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing or development of coal by underground mining methods. Approximately 2.3 billion tons of total coal reserves and 176,500 acres are involved. (For allotments involved see table 1).

Support Needs. Site Specific EAR's.

Rationale. The area delineated includes all the underground minable coal in the unit that has been designated a known recoverable coal resource area (KRCRA). It is within this area that coal development can be expected to occur. Exactly where and when is dependent upon the present legal status of the coal within the delineated area (i.e. leased or unleased) and various economic, political, and environmental factors.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept the recommendation.

Alternative 2. Determine that this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing (where presently unleased) and for coal development (where presently leased) except as follows:

1. On leased lands, the lessee's mining and reclamation plan must consider all possible impacts on livestock and wildlife forage and visual resources and place and design surface structures and reclaim the area when mining is terminated so as to mitigate the identified impacts as much as possible.

2. On leased lands where unsuitability criteria have been identified and it has been determined that the criteria can legally be applied, mining and reclamation plans will be designed so that these areas are not disturbed.

3. Do not further consider unleased lands for leasing unless future mining plans can be developed to protect the ponderosa pine area; provide for the protection of wildlife habitat and livestock grazing; provide for watershed protection and meet visual classes as much as is practical.

4. On unleased lands where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified, do not further consider the area for leasing unless it is determined that mining will not adversely affect the value which is to be protected.

Interactions. Same as M-1.1 except:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

1. Of the 176,000 acres of underground coal lands, about 22,000 acres contain resource values that could be negatively impacted by coal leasing and development. Only a few livestock AUMs would be affected.

2. On leased lands, the impacts on range, wildlife, and the visual resource would take place over a period of perhaps 30 years but reclamation after mining activities take place would mitigate these impacts over the long term. Impacts would not take place in unsuitable areas if it is determined that they legally apply to lands under lease.

3. On unleased lands, none of the resource impacts would take place because the lands would not be further considered for possible leasing or they would be further considered for leasing only if it has been determined that mining could take place and still not affect the identified values.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 2 allows for development of existing leases and allows for further consideration of unleased areas for possible future leasing but only if the impacts on the other resources can be totally or largely mitigated.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation as modified by the application of the coal unsuitability criteria in the attached coal summary dated October 3, 1980.

TABLE 1

Allotments Involved in Recommendation M-1.1

Alton	Hay Canyon
Bald Knoll	Levanger Lakes
Ben Hollow	Lower Head
Black Rock	Lower North Fork
Burnt Flat	Lydias
Cave Creek	Lydias Canyon
Coal Mine	Meadow Canyon
Cogswell Point	Mill Creek
Cove	Neuts Canyon
Deer Springs	North Fork
Dry Wash	Orderville Gulch
Elbow Springs	Robinson Creek
Elephant Cliffs	Sugar Knoll
Gardner Hollow	Swains Creek
Gordon Point	Swallow Park
Table Mountain	Upper Place
Willow Creek	Zion
Zion Park	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Jan 1979 Recommendation M-1.2. Determine if this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing or development of coal by surface mining methods. Approximately 200 million tons of total coal reserves and 8,300 acres are involved. (For allotments involved see table 2).

Support Needs. Site specific EAR's.

Rationale. Most of the area delineated is currently under federal lease and proposed to be surface mined. Mining could not take place until pending ES's are completed and a mining plan approved. A coal lease gives the lease holder the exclusive right to extract the coal resource. Provisions exist, however, to prohibit mining under a lease but only when environmental conditions are prohibitive and then only with due compensation for the lessees loss. Presently unleased areas that are contiguous to leased areas may be needed by the lessee to efficiently mine the leasehold.

Interactions. See attached.

Jan 1979 Alternative 1. Accept the recommendation.

Alternative 2. Determine that this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing (where presently unleased) and for coal development (where presently leased) except as follows:

1. Reject the sanitary landfill site application and have applicant substitute for a site where there would be no surface coal mining.

2. On leased lands, the lessee's mining and reclamation plan must consider all possible losses of AUM's and destruction of range improvements and treatments caused by surface mining and mine and reclaim so as to rectify all identified losses as much as possible.

3. On leased lands, the lessee's mining and reclamation plan must consider all frail watershed and stream channel treatment areas which will be surface mined and the lessee must mine and reclaim them so as to minimize or eliminate the adverse impacts.

4. On leased lands, the lessee must, through a mining and reclamation plan, maintain existing water quality and prevent excessive erosion which may be caused by surface mining.

5. On leased lands, the lessee's mining and reclamation plan must consider all possible losses of wildlife habitat and riparian areas

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

caused by surface mining and mine and reclaim them so as to rectify all identified losses as much as possible.

6. On leased lands, the lessee will reclaim mined-out areas so that they meet the appropriate visual class after reclamation.

7. For leased lands where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified and if it is determined that the criteria can legally be applied, don't allow mining in these areas unless the lessee can show in an approved mining plan that mining will not adversely affect the value which is to be protected.

8. On unleased lands where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified, do not further consider the area for leasing unless it is determined that mining will not adversely affect the value which is to be protected.

Interactions. Same as M-1.2 except:

1. Most of the entire 8,300 acre coal surface mining area would, at some time during the mining of the area, negatively affect the other identified resource values.

2. Sanitary landfill site location would have to be changed.

3. On leased lands, the previously identified impacts on range, watershed, wildlife, recreation and the visual resource, would take place over a period of perhaps 30 years but would be rectified over the long term through the application of mitigating measures in an approved mining and reclamation plan. Impacts would not take place in unsuitable areas if it is determined that they legally apply to the lands under lease.

4. On unleased lands, none of the resource impacts would take place because the lands would not be further considered for possible leasing or they would be further considered for leasing only if it has been determined that mining could take place and still not adversely affect the identified values.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 2 would mitigate as much as possible resource impacts caused by surface mining over the long term by rehabilitation. Impacts, however, would take place over the life of the mine (about 30 years). "Unsuitable" areas would not be further considered for future leasing unless the identified resource impacts could be mitigated.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation as modified by the application of the coal unsuitability criteria in the attached coal summary dated October 3, 1980.

Team
Jan 1979

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

TABLE 2

Allotments Involved in Recommendation M-1.2

Alton	Bald Knoll
Black Rock	Buck Knoll
Cove	Deer Springs
Elbow Spring	LeVanger Lakes
Mill Creek	Robinson Creek
Sink Valley	Spencer Bench
Syler Knoll	Upper Place

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	M-2

Walness
Swain
Fagan
Lensen
Dec 1978

Objective. Provide sufficient salable and free use minerals to meet local demand through the issuance of free use permits and mineral material sale contracts.

Rationale. Demand for these materials which are used in construction and for road maintenance is expected to increase in response to coal development within the unit. An estimated one-third to one-half of these materials presently comes from BLM lands. As private and state reserves are depleted, sources on BLM lands will become more and more in demand.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Dalness
Jan 1979

Recommendation M-2.1. Issue free use permits and material sale contracts averaging 2,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel per year over the period of the next 20 years from sites containing about 150 acres within the area delineated as M-2.1. (For allotments involved see table 3).

Support Needs. Site specific EAR's. Access roads as needed.

Rationale. The area delineated includes known and inferred deposits of sand and gravel in the unit. It is within this area that sand and gravel development can be expected to occur; exactly where is dependent upon the results of future exploration and public demand and needs. The amount needed from BLM lands to support this demand is based on past and present use and an expected minimal increase in the mid 1980's in response to coal development. Demand will come from county and state highway construction and maintenance (free use) and private construction (sales).

Team
?

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept the recommendation.

Alternative 2. Issue free use permits and material sale contract averaging 2,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel per year over a period of the next 20 years from sites containing about 150 acres except as follows:

1. Do not extract material from the 40 acre ponderosa pine area.
2. Do not extract material from frail soil areas, stream treatment areas, or areas recommended for improvement of erosion conditions unless stipulations can be incorporated into a mining plan which would mitigate the impacts.
3. A visual contrast rating will be made on a case by case basis for each extraction site. When areas are mined out, they will be reclaimed and revegetated so that the sites will support livestock and wildlife, meet the appropriate visual class, and provide for watershed protection.

Team
Jan 1979

Interaction. During extraction operations and before rehabilitation there will be a minor loss of AUMs and wildlife habitat at each extraction site. While active, each excavation site will be a visual intrusion.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 2 would allow for both extraction of material and resource protective over the long term through stipulations. Short term impacts to some resources would exist, however.

Team
J 79 Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.
Fag... Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.
June 1979
Jensen Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation to allow sand and
Jan 1981 gravel free use permits and/or sales to meet legitimate demand.

 Rationale. Demand coupled with resource protection needs should be the
 criteria for sand and gravel disposal rather than an arbitrary limit.

TABLE 3

Allotments Involved in Recommendation M-2.1

Bald Knoll	Ben Hollow
Coal Mine	Deer Springs
Elbow Falls	Elbow Springs
Elephant Cliffs	First Point
Hay Canyon	Lydia
Lydia's Canyon	Mark Point
Mill Creek	Sugar Knoll
Syler Knoll	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Minerals

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Dalness
Jan 1979

Recommendation M-2.2. Issue free use permits and material sale contracts averaging 1,000 cubic yards of burnt shale aggregate per year over a period of the next 20 years from sites containing approximately 100 acres within the area delineated as M-2.1. (For allotments involved see table 4).

Support Needs. Site specific for EARS. Access roads as needed.

Rationale. The area delineated includes known and inferred deposits of burnt shale in the unit. It is within this area that development can be expected to occur; exactly where is dependent upon the results of future exploration and public demand and needs. The amount needed from BLM lands to support this demand is expected to remain steady well into the future. Demand will come from county highway maintenance (free use) and private sales.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept the recommendation.

Alternative 2. Issue free use permits and material sale contracts averaging 1,000 cubic yards of burnt shale aggregate per year over a period of the next 20 years from sites containing approximately 100 acres except as follows:

1. Do not extract material from areas recommended for improvement of erosion conditions unless stipulations can be incorporated into a mining plan which would not degrade the erosion conditions.

2. A visual contrast rating will be made on a case by case basis for each extraction site. When areas are mined out, they will be reclaimed and revegetated so that the sites will support livestock and wildlife, meet the appropriate visual class and provide for watershed protection.

Team
Jan 1979

Interaction. During extraction operations and before rehabilitation there will be a minor loss of AUMs and wildlife habitat at each extraction site. While active, each excavation site will be a visual intrusion.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 2 would allow extraction with mitigating measures to eliminate resource impacts over the long term. Short term impacts to some resources would exist, however.

TABLE 4

Allotments Involved in Recommendation M-2.2

Robinson	Sink Valley
Syler Knoll	

Jan 1979
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation to allow permits for removal or sale of aggregate to meet legitimate demand.

Rationale. Demand coupled with need for resource protection should be the criteria for aggregate disposal rather than an arbitrary limit.

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation M-1.1 Determine if this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing or development of coal by underground mining methods.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Durkee	Present Situation (-) Lands	About 30 miles of road and highway rights-of-way lie within the underground coal area. About 13 miles of power line and telephone line rights-of-way lie within the underground coal area. Federal lands within these rights-of-way and within 100 feet of the outside row line, are unsuitable for coal mining under the Coal Unsuitability Criteria. Federally owned coal underlies about 300 acres of land occupied by communities. If mined, buffer zones must be incorporated as provided in the Coal Unsuitability Criteria.		
Bunker	F-2.1 (-)	Underground coal mining would have no direct impact on ponderosa pine reforestation, however associated surface facilities could impact this program.		
McRay	RM-1.2 (-)	Minerals recommendation to mine coal by underground mining methods on 176,500 acres would restrict livestock if done during the interim on a few undetermined acres where surface facilities would be located.		
McRay	RM-2.8 (-)	Minerals recommendation for underground mining on 176,500 acres would restrict livestock on a few undetermined acres where surface facilities would be located.		
Winslow	Present situation (-) Watershed	The following areas could be classified as unsuitable for underground coal mining according to the Coal Unsuitability Criteria identified in W. O. Instruction Memorandum 79-76. More complete definitions of Prime Farmland soils, Flood Plains, Alluvial Valley Floors, and National Resource Waters, followed by detailed inventories are necessary before these areas can be classified as unsuitable. (1) Prime Farmland Soils. These areas may include the following acreage:		

Continued

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
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Drainage	Acreage
East Fork Virgin River (Long Valley)	800
Kanab Creek	450
Sink Valley	160
Thompson Wash	60
Mill Creek	20
Oak Canyon	80
	1,570 acres

(2) Alluvial Valley Floors. Same as Prime Farmland Soils.

(3) Flood Plains. Special 100 year flood plains that may be affected:

Drainage	Mileage
East Fork Virgin	5 to 12

(4) National Resource Waters. These would be identified by the State of Utah in a water quality management plan and would include a buffer zone of Federal lands of 1/4 mile. The following water sources could be included:

Source	Location
Spring	T.39S., R.8W., Sec. 29
Spring	T.40S., R.7W., Sec. 13
North Fork Virgin	T.39S., R.9W., Sec. 13, 24, 26
and	T.39S., R.8W., Sec. 7
Spring	T.39S., R.5W., Sec. 20
Spring	T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 4
Spring	T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 9
Fuller Spring	T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 11
Spring	T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 11
Mill Creek	T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 5, 6, 8
Slide Spring	T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 31
4 Springs	T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 1, 11, 12, 21
Saw Mill Spring	T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 11

Hedges Present situation (-)
Wildlife

Several hundred acres of wildlife habitat would be directly or indirectly impacted by mining. The following areas are unsuitable for leasing based on coal unsuitability criteria (W. O. Instruction Memorandum 79-76): Bald eagle winter concentration areas - 1900 acres.

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.		What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Sauvage	R-1.2	(-)	Underground mining may adversely affect the area around Bald Knoll reducing the natural context of the setting.		
	Present situation Recreation	(-)	Coal mining would result in negative impacts to most recreational values on both the lands directly involved in mining and other lands in the region due to increased human activity.		
	R-3.1	(-)	Mining may place restrictions on ORV use on much of the area.		
	VR-1.1	(-)	In some places VRM classes could not be met, and marginal compliance is likely to occur resulting in industrialized characteristics in an otherwise naturally appearing area. The eastern part of the Alton field and the Kolob field near Zion N. P. lie in a Class II area which is an unsuitable criteria for coal development. A total of about 19,000 acres is involved.		
	VR-1.3	(-)	Proliferation of more roads caused by extraction sites reduce scenic quality.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation Minerals 1.2 Determine if this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing or development of coal by surface mining methods.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.		What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																
Durkee	Lands 1.1b	(-)	Minerals 1.2 would allow surface mining of coal which would directly interfere with the use of this site as a sanitary land fill. T. 39 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 13. (10 acres - Unallotted)																		
	Present situation Lands	(-)	About 6 miles of County road right-of-way lies within the surface mining area. Federal lands within this right-of-way and within 100' of the outside row line are unsuitable for coal mining under the the Coal Unsuitability Criteria.																		
McRay	RM-2.2	(-)	Mineral recommendation to surface mine 8,300 acres of coal would make pastures unbalanced on the following grazing systems:																		
			<table><tr><td>Allotments</td><td>Decrease in AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Buck Knoll</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>Spencer Bench</td><td>173 AUMs</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Decrease in AUMs	Bald Knoll	7	Black Rock	5	Buck Knoll	54	Deer Spring	38	Mill Creek	0	Sink Valley	54	Spencer Bench	173 AUMs		
Allotments	Decrease in AUMs																				
Bald Knoll	7																				
Black Rock	5																				
Buck Knoll	54																				
Deer Spring	38																				
Mill Creek	0																				
Sink Valley	54																				
Spencer Bench	173 AUMs																				
			Mineral recommendation to surface mine 8,300 acres would eliminate livestock management facilities on the following allotments:																		
			<table><tr><td>Allotments</td><td>Improvements</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>Cattle Guard</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>Fence 1 1/2 mile</td></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>Fence 1/2 mile-spring development-pipeline 1/2 mi. and trough</td></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>Fence 1/2 mile</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>Fence 3/4 mile-spring development-pipeline 1/2 mi. and trough</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Improvements	Black Rock	Cattle Guard	Bald Knoll	Fence 1 1/2 mile	Deer Spring	Fence 1/2 mile-spring development-pipeline 1/2 mi. and trough	Mill Creek	Fence 1/2 mile	Sink Valley	Fence 3/4 mile-spring development-pipeline 1/2 mi. and trough						
Allotments	Improvements																				
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Mill Creek	Fence 1/2 mile																				
Sink Valley	Fence 3/4 mile-spring development-pipeline 1/2 mi. and trough																				
McRay	RM-2.6	(-)	Minerals recommendation to mine surface coal on 8,300 acres would eliminate land treatments on the following allotments:																		
			<table><tr><td>Allotments</td><td>Acres</td><td>AUMs</td><td>Treatment</td></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>310</td><td>52</td><td>Chain-seed</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acres	AUMs	Treatment	Deer Spring	310	52	Chain-seed										
Allotments	Acres	AUMs	Treatment																		
Deer Spring	310	52	Chain-seed																		

Amz Telcon Tom Grette 1/22/80

Continued

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.		What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																																																			
			Mill Creek 650 110 Black Rock 3,270 545 Black Rock 630 105 Sink Valley 400 67 Sink Valley 50 8 Buck Knoll 590 98 Buck Knoll 40 7 5,950 992	Burn-seed Burn-spray-seed Chain-seed Burn-seed Burn-seed Plow-seed Burn-seed																																																				
McRay	RM-2.8	(-)	Mineral recommendation to mine surface coal on 8,300 acres would eliminate up to 237 AUMs on the following allotments:																																																					
			<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Acres</th><th>AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Alton</td><td>80 60</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>255</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>190</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Buck Knoll</td><td>1,385</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>Cove</td><td>145</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>1,320</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>Elbow Spring</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Isolated Tract</td><td>455</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>LeVanger Lake</td><td>460 525</td><td>35 50</td></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Robinson Creek</td><td>121</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>2,350</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>Syler Knoll</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Spencer Bench</td><td>360 490</td><td>15 20</td></tr><tr><td>Upper Place</td><td>55</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>7,156</td><td>237</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acres	AUMs	Alton	80 60	25	Bald Knoll	255	7	Black Rock	190	5	Buck Knoll	1,385	54	Cove	145	6	Deer Spring	1,320	38	Elbow Spring	-	-	Isolated Tract	455	13	LeVanger Lake	460 525	35 50	Mill Creek	-	-	Robinson Creek	121	6	Sink Valley	2,350	54	Syler Knoll	-	-	Spencer Bench	360 490	15 20	Upper Place	55	2		7,156	237	change per Telcom Tom Grette 1/22/80 R m2	
Allotments	Acres	AUMs																																																						
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Upper Place	55	2																																																						
	7,156	237																																																						
McRay	RM-3.1	(-)	Mineral recommendation to mine surface coal on 8,300 acres would eliminate burning land treatment on the following allotments:																																																					
			<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Acres</th><th>AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>650</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>3,270</td><td>545</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>400</td><td>67</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>50</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Buck Knoll</td><td>40</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4,420</td><td>737</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acres	AUMs	Deer Spring	650	110	Mill Creek	3,270	545	Black Rock	400	67	Sink Valley	50	8	Buck Knoll	40	7		4,420	737																																
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	4,420	737																																																						
Winslow	Present situation Water Resources	(-)	Minerals 1.2 would allow coal surface mining on 8,300 acres. Four springs and two perennial stream sources on public land fall within the boundaries of the coal area and could be destroyed if not protected. These waters could be classified as National Resource Waters as defined in W. O. Instruction Memo 79-76 and therefore unsuitable for mining within 1/4 mile. However, a more complete definition for National Resource Waters is needed before this classification could occur.																																																					

Continued

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																					
		<table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Source</th><th>Legal Description</th></tr><tr><td>4029</td><td>Kanab Creek</td><td>T.39S., R.5W., Sec. 18</td></tr><tr><td>4082</td><td>Mill Creek</td><td>T.40S., R.4½W., Secs. 8 and 17</td></tr><tr><td>4030</td><td>Spring</td><td>T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 33</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Spring</td><td>T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 26</td></tr><tr><td>4112</td><td>Spring</td><td>T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 19</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Source	Legal Description	4029	Kanab Creek	T.39S., R.5W., Sec. 18	4082	Mill Creek	T.40S., R.4½W., Secs. 8 and 17	4030	Spring	T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 33		Spring	T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 26	4112	Spring	T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 5			T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 19		
Allotment	Source	Legal Description																							
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4030	Spring	T.39S., R.4W., Sec. 33																							
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4112	Spring	T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 5																							
		T.40S., R.5W., Sec. 19																							
Winslow	Present Situation (-) Prime Farm Land Soils - Watershed	Minerals 1.2 recommends coal surface mining on some soils that could possibly be classified as prime farm land soils as defined by the USDA Soil Conservation Service (7 CFR Part 657.5) These soils are part of the Coal Unsuitability Criteria as directed in W. O. Instruction Memo 79-76. If identified, these soils could be excluded from mining or special provisions made for their protection in the mining plan. These soils must be identified by a soil survey which is not presently available. These areas may include the following acreage: <table><tr><th>Drainage</th><th>Acreage</th></tr><tr><td>Kanab Creek</td><td>390</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>260</td></tr><tr><td>Thompson Wash</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>Meadow Canyon</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>845 acres</td></tr></table> <i>Handwritten:</i> 845 acres = 1020 acres rounded to 1000 acres Aug 1-11 1980.	Drainage	Acreage	Kanab Creek	390	Sink Valley	260	Thompson Wash	120	Meadow Canyon	75		845 acres											
Drainage	Acreage																								
Kanab Creek	390																								
Sink Valley	260																								
Thompson Wash	120																								
Meadow Canyon	75																								
	845 acres																								
Winslow	Present Situation (-) Alluvial Valley Floors - Watershed	Minerals 1.2 recommends coal surface mining on some areas that could possibly be identified as alluvial valley floors as defined in 30 CFR 701.5. These areas could possibly, with the concurrence of the State of Utah, be changed as unsuitable for mining as indicated in W. O. Instruction Memo 79-76. Mining could destroy the important hydrologic characteristics of these areas and their capability to transport and provide water for domestic and agricultural purposes. Areas and acreage would be the same as Prime Farm Land Soils.																							
Winslow	W-1.1 and Present Situation (-)	Minerals 1.2 would allow surface mining on frail watershed areas recommended for livestock elimination in W-1.1 to improve erosion condition.																							

Continued

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.		What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
			<u>Allotments</u> 4113 Spencer Bench 4012 Buck Knoll 4129 Upper Place	<u>Acreage of Frail Soils Overlap</u> 400 555 120 1,075 acres	
Winslow	W-1.4	(-)	Minerals 1.2 would allow coal surface mining in stream channels recommended for treatment to reduce erosion in W-1.4. Mining could actually increase erosion in these channels if erosional problems are not considered.		
			<u>Allotments</u> 4004 Bald Knoll 4082 Mill Creek	<u>Stream Channels (mileage)</u> Bald Knoll Hollow (0.5) Unnamed drainage (0.5) Mill Creek (0.5) Coal Canyon (0.5) <u>Mineral Creek (0.5)</u> 2.5 miles	
Winslow	Present Situation	(-)	Soils, Water Quality, Reclamation - Watershed	<p>Allowing surface coal mining will cause major surface disturbance and will generate increased soil erosion, sediment yield and degradation in the water quality of runoff on 8,300 acres. These impacts are addressed in the Draft Environmental Statement "Development of Coal Resources in Southern Utah, Part 2, Site Specific Analysis." The Environmental Statement states the mitigating measures that will be used to overcome impacts to the soil and water resources to the extent possible (Chapter II, pages 13 through 18).</p> <p>("Resource and Potential Reclamation Evaluation - Alton Coal Field Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis.") EMRIA Report #14-1975 indicates that the area proposed for surface mining is reclaimable. If an area is not reclaimable, it should be considered unsuitable for coal mining as one of the Coal Unsuitability Criteria.</p>	
Winslow	W-1.2	(-)	Minerals 1.2 would allow surface mining on heavily utilized areas recommended for rest from livestock to improve erosion condition in Watershed 1.2. Improvement could not be achieved when surface mined.		

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.		What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
			<u>Allotments</u> 4002 Alton 80 4029 Cove 45 4062 Isolated Tracts 45 4070 LeVanger Lakes 100 4112 Sink Valley 100 370 acres		
Hedges	Present situation	(-)	8,300 acres of wildlife habitat could be destroyed by surface mining.		
	Wildlife				
	WL-3.1	(-)	Riparian habitat along Mill creek (5 acres) and Thompson Creek (10 acres) could be eliminated if these areas are strip mined.		
Sauvage	R-1.2	(-)	Strip mining would adversely affect the area around Bald Knoll placing it in an unnatural Context.		
	R-3.1	(-)	ORV use would be restricted on the strip mine area when it is being mined.		
	VR-1.1	(-)	VRM classes could not be met during the time coal is being mined or if reclamation is not successful, even in Class IV areas. Greatest impact would occur in Class II areas. The eastern part of planned coal strip mine area in the Alton field lies in a Class II area precluding development of that coal (unsuitability criteria). About 400 acres are involved.		
	VR-1.3	(-)	Proliferation of more roads in relation to coal mining reduce scenic quality.		
	Present situation	(-)	Coal strip mining results in negative impacts to most recreational values.		
	Recreation				

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation M-2.1 Issue free use permits and material sale contracts averaging 2,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel per year over the next 20 years from sites containing about 150 acres.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.		What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
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Bunker	F-2.1	(-)	Gravel extraction would remove existing ponderosa pine and prevent reforestation efforts in one old harvest area (app. 40 acres).		
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McRay	RM-1.2	(-)	Minerals recommendation of issuing free use permits to mine 2,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel would include plant removal on up to 150 acres over a 20 year period. This recommendation probably wouldn't eliminate more than one AUM on any of the following allotments that would be effected during the interim.		
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Allotments

Bald Knoll	Syler Knoll
Coal Mine	Ben Hollow
Elbow Falls	Deer Spring
Elephant Cliffs	Elbow Spring
Hay Canyon	First Point
Lydia's Canyon	Mark Point
Mill Creek	Sugar Knoll

Winslow	W-1.1	(-)	Minerals 2.1 recommends free use permits and material sales of sand and gravel on areas of frail soils identified for improvement in erosion condition through elimination of livestock (W-1.1). Sand and gravel excavation could result in increased erosion on:		
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Allotments	Acreage of Frail Soil Overlap
4117 Sugar Knoll	290
4150 Elkheart Cliffs	200
4151 Springy Hollow	100
4062 Isolated Tracts	20
	610

Additional frail watershed areas that would be impacted but are not included in W-1.1:

Allotments	Acreage of Frail Soil Overlap
4112 Sink Valley	60
4117 Sugar Knoll	430
4150 Elkheart Cliffs	170
4004 Bald Knoll	60
4030 Deer Springs	200
4082 Mill Creek	90
	1,010 acres

Continued

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.		What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation										
Winslow	W-1.4	(-)	Minerals 2.1 recommends free use permits and material sales of sand and gravel on stream channels with active erosion recommended for treatment in W-1.4. Excavation of material from channel would cause accelerated erosion.												
			<table><tr><td>Allotments</td><td>Stream Channel (mileage)</td></tr><tr><td>4082 Mill Creek</td><td>Mill Creek (1.0)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Adams Wash (1.0)</td></tr><tr><td>4030 Deer Springs</td><td>Slide Canyon (1.0)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3.0 miles</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Stream Channel (mileage)	4082 Mill Creek	Mill Creek (1.0)		Adams Wash (1.0)	4030 Deer Springs	Slide Canyon (1.0)		3.0 miles		
Allotments	Stream Channel (mileage)														
4082 Mill Creek	Mill Creek (1.0)														
	Adams Wash (1.0)														
4030 Deer Springs	Slide Canyon (1.0)														
	3.0 miles														
Winslow	W-1.2	(-)	Minerals 2.1 recommends free use permits and material sales of sand and gravel on heavily utilized areas of vegetation recommended for livestock management to improve erosion (W-1.2). Conflict areas:												
			<table><tr><td>Allotments</td><td>Acreage of Overlap</td></tr><tr><td>4119 Swain's Creek</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>4112 Sink Valley</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>120 acres</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acreage of Overlap	4119 Swain's Creek	30	4112 Sink Valley	90		120 acres				
Allotments	Acreage of Overlap														
4119 Swain's Creek	30														
4112 Sink Valley	90														
	120 acres														
Hedges	Present situation Wildlife	(-)	Removal of sand and gravel would eventually result in the loss of 150 acres of wildlife habitat. Specific sites have not been identified. Maximum AUM loss for deer is 15 AUMs.												
Sauvage	R-3.1	(+)	Some forms of ORV use find excavated areas to be more desirable.												
		(-)	Some gravel excavation areas would be unavailable for ORV use.												
	VR-1.1	(-)	Gravel pits may not meet VRM class criteria.												
	VR-1.2	(-)	These gravel pits would be new visual intrusions.												
	Present situation Recreation	(-)	Deer habitat, other wildlife habitat, scenic quality would be degraded. Loss of wildlife habitat reduces zoological sightseeing opportunities.												

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation M-2.2 Issue free use permits and material sale contracts averaging 1,000 cubic yards of burnt shale aggregate per year over a period of the next 20 years from sites containing approximately 100 acres.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.		What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
McRay	F-2.1	(-)	Minerals recommendation of issuing free use permits and material sales for 1,000 cubic yards of burnt shale would include plant removal on up to 100 acres over a 20 year period. This recommendation probably wouldn't eliminate more than two AUMs on any of the following allotments if done during the interim. <u>Allotments</u> Robinson Sylar Knoll Sink Valley		
Winslow	W-1.2	(-)	Minerals 2.2 recommends free use permits and material sales for burnt shale aggregate on an area of heavily utilized vegetation recommended for livestock management to improve erosion. Excavation could create increased erosion on this area. <u>Allotments</u> 4070 Levanger Lakes	<u>Acreage of Overlap</u> 110	
Hedges	Present situation Wildlife	(-)	The removal of burnt shale could eventually result in the loss of 100 acres of wildlife habitat. Specific sites have not been identified. Maximum AUM loss for deer is 10 AUMs.		
Sauvage	R-3.1	(-)	ORV would be restricted on 100 acres.		
	Present situation Recreation	(-) (-)	Wildlife habitat would be lost and scenic quality would be reduced on up to 100 acres.		
	VR-1.1	(-)	Burnt shale aggregate sites would be marginally within visual class criteria.		
	VR-1.2	(-)	New extraction sites would be new visual intrusions.		

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McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation RM-2.3. To improve condition and trend, rest seven allotments that have spring and summer grazing, are in a downward trend, or the key forage plants are in poor condition or vigor. Rest for 2 years prior to implementing the grazing systems (table 2 and Overlay 2). The seven allotments are: Dry Wash, First Point (lower pasture), Ford Well, Glendale Bench, Mill Creek, Swains Creek, and Swallow Park (lower pasture).

Rationale. The rest will improve plant vigor and increase composition of desirable species. Plants will be able to replenish root reserves and produce seed which will provide an opportunity to establish seedlings. The Oak Creek and Virgin River allotments have been rested for 2 to 3 years and are showing good response. Plants are vigorous and desirable species are increasing.

A. Allotments will be rested two growing seasons with grazing starting at the beginning of the third growing season. This will provide a greater opportunity for the grazing system to work. Plants will be in good vigor and more forage will be available to start the pasture rotation system.

B. Allotments will be rested two growing seasons with grazing starting at the end of the second growing season (1.5 years). This rest will result in more forage being available for winter use. Under present conditions most allotments do not have sufficient forage available for winter use.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 2.3 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. No impact. See attached MFP interaction.

Alternative 2. Reject MFP Step 2.3 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. Continued grazing on allotments in poor condition and downward trend.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would rest seven allotments for 2 years prior to implementing grazing systems. This rest would benefit all interacting activities, but would negatively effect ranchers who depend on the Federal range for livestock use.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. The recommendation is modified as follows: the Ford Well Allotment will be grazed during the dormant season for two full years prior to implementing intensive management. This will also alleviate a deer-livestock conflict identified in WL-1.1

Rationale. Implementing management systems and adjusting livestock numbers to coincide with the carrying capacity of the range will improve the remainder of the areas in poor condition. If the areas continue to decline after making the above changes, further adjustments will be considered.

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. See RM-2.2 decision and rationale.

Jensen
Jan 1981

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McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation RM-2.4. Increase total cover by 5 percent and composition of the key forage species identified for each allotment by intensive management (table 2) as follows:

Key Species	From Percent Composition	To Percent Composition
Agin (seedings)	60	80
Agcr (seedings)	57	70
Orhy	2	6
Hija	1	2
Putr	2	10
Stco	1	3

Support. None

Rationale. A comparison of the grazed areas with relict areas shows a significant difference in the percent of desirable species in the composition. Grass composition is about 6 to 10 percent in the grazed areas but makes 36 percent of the composition on No Man's Mesa, and 40 percent on Diana's Throne. Bitterbrush composition averages 1 to 3 percent on grazed areas but 8 to 14 percent on relict areas. Plant cover on the relict areas averaged 5 to 10 percent higher than comparable types on the grazed areas.

Key species are designated based on palatability for cattle, relative or potential abundance based on soils, climate, and ability to endure grazing. Management systems are designed based on the key species. If the growth requirements of the key species are met so the key species are allowed to increase in vigor and within the composition, the requirements of the rest of the plants will also be taken care of.. This will allow improvement in the condition and trend of desirable livestock forage in the unit.

Team
1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 2.4 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. No impact. See attached MFP interaction.

Alternative 2. Reject MFP Step 2.4 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. Not implementing intensive grazing would result in a loss of key species or at best in stabilization of present percent composition of these important species which is considered well below potential.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 recommends an increase in cover and in the composition of key species. The recommendation would benefit all other interacting activities and would also benefit livestock.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 1.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Reject the recommendation.

Rationale. There is no method for monitoring these proposed increases on a unitwide basis. Each AMP will have separate objectives for management of key forage plant species.

Team
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McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation RM-2.5. Provide for intensive livestock management by developing: four wells, 28 miles of pipeline, five spring developments, four reservoirs, five water catchments, four storage tanks, 38 water troughs, 21 miles of fence, two cattleguards, and one windmill (table 2 and Overlay 1).

Support. Operations - engineering, force account, and possible contracts.

Rationale. Livestock management facilities involve structures or developments that aid in the management and production of livestock. BLM policy (1603.12B4G) provides for concentrating improvement fund investments on livestock support facilities needed to implement and maintain allotment management plans. The facilities as listed are necessary to implement intensive management systems on the 25 allotments identified in table 2.

These facilities will help obtain more uniform use of the forage resources and better overall management, control and distribution of the grazing animal. This in turn will help reach the objective to improve the condition and trend of desirable livestock forage.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 2.5 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. See below.

Alternative 2. Accept MFP Step 2.5 activity recommendation with the following exceptions.

1. Move two existing water troughs off of frail watershed areas (Deer Spring Point and Glendale Bench allotments).

2. Construct only those range improvements that can be properly mitigated to minimize negative visual impacts on Class II visual resource areas.

Impact Identification.

1. Two watertroughs will be moved no more than one mile to exclude frail watersheds.

2. Construct only those range improvements that can be properly instigated to minimize negative visual impacts.

Alternative 3. Reject MFP Step 2.5 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. If livestock facilities are not constructed as proposed then intensive management on 22 allotments will not be possible.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would result in negative impacts to visual resources in Class II visual resource areas, but would be beneficial to wildlife. Alternative 3 would not provide for the livestock improvements that are required to implement grazing systems. Alternative 2 would restrict any improvement on Class II visual resource areas that cannot be properly mitigated. Any restriction would be of little consequence to range because of the lack of conflict in Class II areas.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Modify Alternative 2 as follows:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Add</u>	<u>Delete</u>
Isolated Tracts Lower Sink Valley	Develop Elbow Springs, 1 trough, and 4 miles of pipeline	Broad Hollow Spring, 1 trough, and .75 miles of pipeline
Mill Creek	Boundary fence (7 miles) between Mill Creek and Deer Spring Point	.....
Glendale Bench	Water trough	.....
Deer Spring Point	Water trough	.....

These changes were made as a result of range user input. The projects will provide for better range management. They are not of the magnitude to require further analysis.

Decision. Accept the MFP 2 recommendation to construct developments listed on the attached RMPD with modifications that may result from on-the-ground inspections and deviations in proposed projects that may occur in individual AMPs and grazing systems are worked out with the operators.

Rationale. A change from following MFP Step 2 may be necessary because of factors listed above.

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McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation RM-2.6.

A. Complete the following land treatments to provide 9,652 additional livestock AUMs needed to balance pastures for intensive grazing systems.

Chain and seed	1,430 acres
Burn and seed	8,871 acres
Spray and seed	6,579 acres
Plow and seed	615 acres
Burn/Chain and seed	5,535 acres
Burn/Spray and seed	36,647 acres
Spray/Plow and seed	565 acres
Chain/Spray and seed	4,230 acres
Burn/Chain/Spray and seed	<u>2,110 acres</u>
	66,582 acres

(Table 2 and Overlay 1)

AMPs will be prepared prior to initiating any artificial rehabilitation practices (1603.1264e).

B. Of 6,914 excess treatment AUMs (AUMs above the individual operators active Class I qualifications), use 2,489 to fulfill suspended nonuse requirements on 11 allotments with excess treatment AUMs (Table 9, Step 4 URA) and divide 4,425 AUMs among other operators who received reductions.

C. Burn 3,350 acres of existing seedings on the Black Rock Allotment.

Support. Operations - contracts or force account.

Rationale. The native livestock forage produced on several soil complexes is substantially below the productive capability because of past pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and rabbitbrush invasions. The additional 9,652 AUMs needed to balance pastures on 19 allotments can best be developed by these land treatment practices. They are needed to balance pastures and facilitate implementation of intensive management plans in accordance with BLM policy 1603.1264g.

Comparison of existing treatment areas indicates that it is entirely feasible to obtain the above results.

Burning existing seedings will help eradicate invading species of pinyon-juniper and sagebrush and increase grass production.

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 2.6 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. See below.

Alternative 2. Accept land treatments as proposed with the following alterations.

1. On frail watershed areas (1,190 acres) where treatments are proposed, chaining pinyon-juniper trees with slash left in place and spraying big sage will be the only accepted land treatment method (W-1.1).
2. Multiple species will be used in reseeding to avoid monotype vegetation, and to insure good forage species for livestock and wildlife and Visual Resources.
3. Existing seedings will be modified as necessary to lessen the negative visual impacts (VR-1.2).
4. Before burning on areas identified for proposed strip mining, a clearance will be conducted on 4,420 acres to prevent any exposed coal seam from becoming ignited (M-1.2).
5. In areas identified as sandy soils, that are highly susceptible to wind erosion spraying sagebrush will be the only acceptable method of land treatment (9,570 acres). (A soil survey will be conducted to verify above acreage estimate) W-present situation.

Impact Identification.

1. Change method of land treatment on 1,190 acres from burn reseed to chain on pinyon-juniper trees and spray on sagebrush.
2. Multiple species will be used in reseeding to avoid monotype vegetation.
3. Existing seedings will be modified to lessen negative visual impact.
4. Possible loss 4,420 acres of land treatment and approximately 520 AUMs if strip mining area isn't cleared for burning.
5. Change of treatment from burn and chain to spray on 9,570 acres of sand soils. This change would result in a loss of approximately 800 AUMs due to lack of herbicide control on pinyon-juniper trees.

Team
Jan 1979

Alternative 3. Reject land treatments where conflict with watershed has been identified on 17,916 acres (W-1.1, W-1.2, W-1.3 and present situation).

Impact Identification. Reject land treatment where conflict with watershed has been identified on 17,916 acres. This would be a loss of approximately 2,100 AUMs.

Alternative 4. Reject MFP Step 2.6 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. Loss of 9,652 additional AUMs. Pastures will not be balanced.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would result in possible negative impacts to watershed, visual resources, minerals, and forestry. Frail watershed would be disturbed by treatments and may accelerate an already serious problem. Also, treatment is proposed on sandy soils which could result in a serious wind erosion problem. A need for diversity in reseeding was a concern of recreation and also the need for modifying straight lines of existing seedings was emphasized by visual resources. Minerals was concerned by the possibility of igniting exposed coal seams in the event that fire is used as a weed control method. Forestry was concerned with the proposed fire treatment because it would eliminate fire wood, post, and ponderosa pine stands. Wildlife contended that land treatment would generally benefit a majority of animal species. Alternative 2 attempted to mitigate or justify the negative effects of alternative 1. Treatment on frail watershed would be limited to chaining and leaving the slash in place in pinyon-juniper types and spraying sagebrush on sandy soils and frail watershed areas. A mineral clearance would be conducted on all coal areas prior to burning. Using a variety of species for reseeding would be required on all reseeded areas, and existing seedings could be modified to meet visual resource specifications. With the vast resource of pinyon-juniper land available for harvesting wood products, it is not necessary to protect a few thousand acres designated for wood product harvest. Control burning will lessen the competition of ponderosa pine with other species. Alternative 3 would result in a negative impact to range management and wildlife. Proposed pastures would be out of balance.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Team
Jan 1979
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

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McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation RM-2.7. To maximize forage production establish season of use on 21 allotments, graze eight fall season, eleven summer-fall season, and three spring-summer-fall season (table 2 and overlay 2).

Support. District Manager's decision.

Rationale. Grazing during the spring-summer growing season each year during the past has caused a serious decline in the quality and quantity of desirable livestock forage. Seventy-six percent of the suitable grazing areas are in poor condition. On 14 allotments all suitable areas are in poor condition. Desirable species usually make less than 5 percent in the composition. Fall grazing of cattle after seedripeness is an effective method for improving range condition. The 14 allotments that will be used during the spring-summer growing season will be put under rotation systems that will provide periodic spring-summer rest to provide for plant requirements. Bureau range management responsibilities as outlined in PL-94-479 (FLPMA) section 402 and the Taylor Grazing Act provide for specifying season-of-use.

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Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 2.7 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. See below.

Alternative 2. Accept MFP Step 2.7 activity recommendation with the following modifications.

1. Do not allow grazing during the growing season on the Sink Valley Allotment (WL-1.1) (Grazing system will remain the same).
2. Fence riparian from livestock use on Mill Creek, First Point, Bald Knoll, Elbow Fall Allotments (WL-3.1).

Impact Identification.

1. Change the season of use on the Sink Valley Allotment from summer/fall to fall season.
2. Loss of 20 acres and approximately ____ AUMs of riparian area to livestock grazing.

Alternative 3. Reject MFP Step 2.7 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. Most allotments will continue to be grazed during the growing season. This will result in a decline in the quality and quantity of desirable forage.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would result in negative impacts to seven allotments because browse species would be grazed during the growing season; also, riparian habitat would be negatively effected because of allowing grazing during the growing season on four allotments. The summer and fall grazing systems would provide rest for browse species on Glendale Bench and Sugar Knoll Allotments. Alternative 2 would change the grazing period on Sink Valley but would not necessarily change the grazing system. This alternative would mitigate the riparian conflict.

Team
Feb 1979

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Analysis. WL-1.1 and WL-3.1 conflict with this recommendation (RM-2.7). WL-1.1 recommends rest for two full years on 14 allotments to aid browse seed production. Of the 14 allotments recommended for complete rest for two years by wildlife, six allotments will have some land treatment done; the seed mixture will include bitterbrush and the area will be rested during seedling establishment. Five of the allotments will be managed as custodial allotments because they are small, interspersed with private land, and extremely difficult to manage and enforce periodic rest periods. Both high priority allotments, Ford Well and Sugar Knoll, will be grazed only during the dormant season (see R.1.1). The remaining two allotments, First Point and Swallow Park, are being managed under existing AMPs which have periodic rest periods incorporated.

Mill Creek, Bald Knoll, First Point and Elbow Falls Allotments are low priority for riparian protection (table 4, W-3.1). Implementing intensive management should improve riparian conditions without fencing.

F
June 1979

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation - Alternative 1 modified by the condition that Ford Well and Sugar Knoll will be grazed only during the dormant (October through March) for two years. Also two years rest out of four will not be allowed. The adjustments in carrying capacity combined with the fact that some parts of all browse plants are producing seed every year makes this proposal unnecessary. Bitterbrush seed does take two years to be produced, but all parts of every browse plant are not grazed every year, so seed will be produced without implementing two years consecutive rest out of every four years of grazing.

Also there are some allotments where the season of use varies slightly from that recommended on Table 2. Unless otherwise indicated in the analysis these changes are still within the after seed ripe period and were due to rancher preference. The impact on other resource values does not change. Therefore, no further analysis is necessary.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. For management decision, refer to RM-1.1 and 2.2.

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McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation RM-2.8. On the 21 allotments identified for intensive management, allocate 4,452 AUMs to graze 1,645 cattle on 82,105 suitable Federal acres, 7,073 potentially suitable Federal acres and provide an additional 989 natural potential AUMs. Do not authorize grazing on 46,916 unsuitable Federal acres.

Rationale. The 4,452 AUMs are the result of the 1977 range survey. Forty-eight percent of the suitable acres of the unit are receiving moderate or heavy use. Crested and intermediate wheatgrass seedings show no slight, 38 percent moderate and 58 percent heavy and severe utilization. Forty-one percent of the sagebrush type is being utilized heavy and severe. Grazing at the surveyed carrying capacity will help desirable plants regain vigor and increase in composition.

Twenty allotments in the planning unit contain three-fourths or more unsuitable acres; nine allotments contain approximately one-half unsuitable acres and 31 allotments contain one-third or less acres classified as unsuitable for livestock grazing.

Fifty-six percent of the total area is suitable for grazing with 6 percent potentially suitable and 38 percent classified as unsuitable. The 6 percent potentially suitable acres lack water at the present time. As water is provided they will become suitable. The reasons for classifying range unsuitable are:

Steep and rough terrain	19%
Low forage production	53%
Frail watershed	1%
Combination of above	27%

The unsuitable areas consist of 89 percent pinyon-juniper type. The heavier stands of pinyon-juniper produce little forage for livestock grazing. As the pinyon-juniper trees become mature and established on a site they tend to crowd out the understory vegetation, especially if the area has been overgrazed, leaving little or no forage for cattle use.

Thirty-one out of 53 allotments containing suitable acreage in the unit (74 percent) show either a downward or static trend.

Natural potential AUMs were determined from relict areas representing the same vegetative subtypes and soil associations as the corresponding grazed types. It is estimated it will take at least 24 years to achieve natural potential.

^a Acres pertaining to recommendation RM-2.8 do not correspond to acres in recommendation RM-1.2. Different areas are involved in some cases e.g., custodial allotment acres, potentially suitable acres and allotments totally unsuitable.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 2.8 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. See below.

Alternative 2. Accept MFP Step 2.8 activity recommendation with the following modifications.

1. Classify as unsuitable acres (6,675 acres) of frail watershed until such time as those areas improve either through natural or artificial means to a SSF of below 60 (W-1.1).

Impact Identification.

1. Loss of 6,675 acres and 243 AUMs due to not counting AUMs on frail watershed.

Alternative 3. Reject MFP Step 2.8 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. If livestock grazing suitability criteria and forage inventory are not followed then the area will continue to be over utilized.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would result in a negative impact to areas where grazing would be allowed on frail watersheds. Recreation and visual resource recognize this alternative as a plus because it favors a more natural condition. Alternative 2 would partially alleviate problems caused by livestock grazing frail watershed by not giving livestock credit for AUMs that are produced on these areas.

Team
Jan 1979
Fagan
June 1979

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1.

Rationale. There is nothing to indicate that the frail watershed areas will not improve if grazed under an intensively managed system. If these areas do not improve under intensive management, further adjustments can be made when this evaluation is made.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. Allocation of livestock forage is given in the RMPD. These are subject to change as AMPs and grazing systems are developed and monitoring studies proceed.

Rationale. See rationale in RM-1.2 and 2.2.

TABLE 2
Long Term Management

Priority	Allotment	Suitable ^a		Years Rest	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Livestock and Numbers	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment		
		Federal Acres	Acres							Management	Treatment			AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	Total AUMs ^d
(Recommendation)		RM-2.8	RM-2.3	RM-2.2	RM-2.2	RM-2.4	RM-2.5		RM-2.6	RM-2.8	RM-2.6	RM-2.8	RM-2.7	RM-2.6	RM-2.8	
14	Bald Knoll	860	0	Rest rotation	3	Aggr Agin Putr	Birch Creek Fence 1.7 mi. Knoll Hollow Fence 2 mi. Water Troughs 2 each	Mill Creek Chain/Seed 640 acres Thompson Creek Burn/Seed 1,279 acres	50	297	40C	5/6-10/15	e322	+50		372
2	Black Rock	12,759	0	Rest rotation	3	Orhy Agin Aggr Putr	Cutler Point Fence 2.3 mi. Cutler Point Pipeline 2.8 miles Water Trough 1 each Coal Road Cattleguard 1 each Pipeline Storage tank 1 ea.	Cutler Point Seeding Burn/Chain/Seed 2,010 acres Ford Pasture Burn/Chain/Seed 2,240 acres Burn 3,350 acres of existing seed-ing	300	755	211C	6/1-10/15	e1,417	+49		1,717

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.

^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.

^cProposed land treatment AUMs.

^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed Class 1 qualifications.

(Continued)

1 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment	Suitable ^a		Years Rest	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Livestock and Numbers	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	Total AUMs ^d
		Federal Acres	Rest							Management	Treatment ^b					
8	Buck Knoll Spencer Bench	5,393	0		Deferred rotation	2	Orhy Agcr Putr	Maintain Fence 2 miles Reservoir maintenance 1 each Reservoir 1 each Trough 1 each	Spencer Bench Chain/Seed 340 acres Broad Hollow Burn/Seed 1,330 acres	40	103	107C	7/1-10/15	382 ^e	+2	422
16	Burnt Cedar Point	2,340	0		Fall	1	Agcr Orhy Putr	Pipeline .75 mile Trough 1 each Point Spring maintenance 1 each	Spray 275 ac.	69	28	42C	8/1-10/31	^e 133	+6	202
10	Calf Pasture	2,231	0		Deferred rotation	2	Orhy Putr Agin	Swallow Park Pipeline Ext. 1.5 miles Trough 2 ea. Adams Spring Pipeline .5 mi. Spring Develop. 1 each Pasture Fence 1 mile	Burn/ Spray/Seed 1,382 acres	.....	231	57C	8/16-10/15	^e 415	+64	415

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.

^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.

^cProposed land treatment AUMs.

^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 qualifications.

(Continued)

Prior- ity Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Years Grazing Rest System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With Management	Livestock and Numbers	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treat- ment AUMs ^c	Change Total AUMs
18 Coal Mine	95	0	Fall	1	Stco	.....	2	.....	2C 10/1-11/30	4	-90
9 Cottonwood Four Mile Elbow Falls	4,696	0	Rest rotation	3	Aggr Stco Putr	Cottonwood Fence 2.25 mi. Burn/Chain/ Seed 1,285 acres Cottonwood Well 1 each Four Mile Burn/ Seed 770 acres Pipeline 2.5 mi Troughs 3 each Four Mile Water catchment 1 each Elbow Well 1 ea. Pipeline .25 mi. Trough 1 ea.	50 279	114C	6/16-10/15	456	-32
4 Deer Spring Point	11,773	0	Rest Rotation	3	Aggr Agin Putr	Boundary Fence Burn/Spray 3.5 mi. Pasture Fence 7,735 ac. .5 mi. Spring Dev. and pipeline .75 mile Trough 1 ea. Slide Spring Dev. 1 each Slide Spring pipeline 5 mi. Slide Spring Troughs 3 ea. Deer Spring Catchment 1 ea. Swallow Park pipeline ext. 1.5 mi. Troughs 3 ea.	250 1,968	239C	6/1-10/31	ef 2,502 +110	2,752

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.

^bAUMs refer to federal privileges.

^cProposed land treatment AUMs.

^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed Class 1 qualifications.

^fThe potential AUMs identified in Table 1 with water development are in the same area identified for treatment so they are not counted in addition to the treatment potential.

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment	Suitable ^a		Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Livestock and Numbers	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment		Total AUMs ^d
		Federal Acres	Years Rest						Management	Treatment ^b			AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	
19	Dry Wash	570	2	Fall	1	Agin Putr	-----	-----	22	-----	140	9/1-11/15	35	-63	57
20	Dump	201	0	Fall	1	Orhy	-----	-----	5	-----	30	9/1-10/31	7	-91	12
3	First Point (*Lower Pasture only)	3,955	2*	Rest Rotation	3	Agcr Putr	Catchment Pipeline 1 mi. trough 1 ea. first point pipeline ext. .5 mi. trough 1 ea.	Burn/spray and seed 2,540 ac. Burn/spray 2,000 ac.	0	734	⁹ 100C 21C	5/1-12/31 1/1/-1/31	^e 1,139	+75	1,139
5	Ford Well	6,601	2	Rest rotation	3	Agin Agcr	Windmill-well and trough 1 ea. water catchment 1 ea. pipeline 1 mi. troughs 2 ea. equip existing well and trough 1 ea. Pasture fence 4 mi. Ford Well seep 1 ea. trough 1 ea.	Burn/spray and seed 6,870 ac.	1,042		970	6/1-7/1 8/1-9/30	^e 1,264	+334	1,264
15	Glendale Bench	1,784	2	Fall	1	Stco Agcr	Pipeline .5 mi. trough 1 ea.	Glendale Bench burn and seed 600 ac.	60	72	430	8/1-10/31	^e 144	+12	204

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.

^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.

^cProposed land treatment AUMs.

^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 active qualifications. Some of the area to be grazed in the First Point Allotment is in the Vermilion planning unit.

⁹Number of cows times season equals total qualifications (active and suspended).

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority	Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Years Rest	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Livestock and Numbers	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treat- ment ^c AUMs		Total ^d AUMs
									Manage- ment	Treat- ment ^e			Change		
12	Isolated Tracts Lower Sink	2,273	0	Defer- red ro- tation	2	Agcr Orhy Putr	Pipeline .75 mi. Trough 1 ea.	Isolated Tract Burn and seed 620 Ac. Sink Valley burn and seed 590 ac.	28	157	69C	7/1-10/15	240	+189	268
13	Johnson Canyon	985	0	Rest rotation	1	Agcr		Chain and seed 450 ac.	20	58	20C	7/1-11/15	91	-66	111
7	Mill Creek	3,309	2	Rest rotation	3	Agcr Agin Putr	Ford Well trough 1 ea. Well 1 ea. Storage 1 ea. Pipeline .75 mi. trough 1 ea. Slide Canyon Spring pipeline .75 mi. Trough and storage tank 1 each Reservoir 3 ea.	Burn/spray and seed 9,410 ac.	--	1,253	75C	6/1-9/30	^e 1,401	+367	1,401
11	Sink Valley	3,871	0	Deferred	2	Agcr Orhy Putr	Broad Hollow Spring 1 ea. Sink Valley pipeline 2.75 mi. troughs 2 ea. reservoir 1 ea. cattleguard 1 ea.	Gravel Pit plow and seed 615 ac. Sink Valley burn and seed 332 ac.	31	112	63 C	6/16-10/15	^f 252	-52	283

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.

^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.

^cProposed land treatment AUMs.

^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 qualifications.

^fThe potential AUMs identified in Table 1 with water development are in the same area identified for treatment, so they are not counted in addition to the treatment potential.

Table 2 (Concluded)

Prior- ity	Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Years Rest	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With Manage- ment	Treat- ment	Livestock and Numbers	Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treat- ment AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	Total AUMs ^d
21	Sugar Knoll	620	0	Fall	1	Hija Putr	-----	-----	18	---	5C	7/16-10/15	15	-87	33
22	Swains Creek	341	2	Fall	1	Orhy Putr	-----	-----	4	---	8C	9/1-10/31	18	-83	22
1	Swallow Park *(Lower Pasture Only)	10,694	2*	Rest Rotation	3		Catchment 1 ea. Burn/spray Pipeline and seed .25 mi. 6,710 ac. troughs 2 ea. spray or root fence 2 mi. plow and seed Adam Spring 565 ac. spray 1,680 pipeline 1.5 ac. mi. troughs 2 ea. Extension Swallow Park pipeline 2 mi. trough 1 ea. storage tank 40,000 gal.		40	1,492	190C	5/16-11/30	^e 2,393	+94	2,433
6	Timber Mtn.	6,664	0	Defer- red Ro- tation	2	Stco Putr Agin	Catchment 1 each pipeline 1/8 mi. trough 2 ea. fence 1.5 mi.	Burn/spray/ chain and Seed 2,110 ac. spray 4,314 ac.	--	1,071	125C	7/1-9/30	^e 1,474	+293	1,474
TOTALS (22 AMPs)		82,105			42			66,582	989	9,652	1,645		14,104		15,093

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.^cProposed land treatment AUMs.^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 qualifications. Some of the area to be grazed in the Swallow Park Allotment is in the Vermilion planning unit.

MFP 2 TABLE 2

Intensive Management Summary of Area Manager Step 2 Recommendations

Priority and Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	Total AUMs
							Management	Treatment ^b				
(Recommendation)	RM-2.8	RM-2.2	RM-2.2	RM-2.5	RM-2.5	RM-2.6	RM-2.8	RM-2.6	RM-2.7	RM-2.6	RM-2.8	
14 Bald Knoll	860	Rest Rotation	3	Agcr Agin Putr	Birch Creek Fence 1.7 mi. Knoll Hollow Fence 2 mi. water troughs 2 each	Mill Creek Chain/Seed 640 acres Thompson Creek Burn/Seed 1,279 acres	50	297	6/1-10/15	^e 322	+50	372
2 Black Rock	12,759	Rest Rotation	3	Orhy Agin Putr	Cutler Point Fence 2.3 mi. Cutler Point Pipeline 2.8 miles Water Trough 1 each Coal Road cattleguard 1 each Pipeline Storage tank 1 ea.	Cutler Point Seeding Burn/Chain/Seed 2,010 acres Ford Pasture Burn/Chain/Seed 2,240 acres Burn 3,350 acres of existing seeding	300	755	6/1-10/15	^e 1,417	+49	1,717

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.^cProposed land treatment AUMs.^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed Class 1 Qualifications.^fFall grazing system is any time after seed ripe.

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority and Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	Total AUMs
							Management	Treatment ^b				
8 Buck Knoll Spencer Bench	5,393	Deferred Rotation	2	Orhy Agcr Putr	Maintain Fence 2 miles Reservoir Maintenance 1 each Reservoir 1 each Trough 1 each	Spencer Bench Chain/Seed 340 acres Broad Hollow Burn/Seed 1,330 acres	40	103	7/1-10/15	382	+2	422
16 Burnt Cedar Point	2,340	Fall ^t	1	Agcr Orhy Putr	Pipeline .75 mile Trough 1 each Point Spring maintenance 1 each	Spray 275 ac.	69	28	7/1-11/15	^e 133	+6	202
10 Calf Pasture	2,231	Deferred Rotation	2	Orhy Putr Agin	Swallow Park Pipeline Ext. 1.5 miles Trough 2 ea. Adams Spring Pipeline .5 mi. Spring Develop. 1 each Pasture Fence 1 mile	Burn/ Spray/Seed 1,382 acres	...	231	8/16-10/15	^e 415	+64	415

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.^cProposed land treatment AUMs.^dTotal Aums available when natural potential achieved.^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 qualifications.^fFall grazing system is any time after seed ripe.

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority and Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	Total AUMs
							Management	Treatment ^b				
18 Coal Mine	95	Fall ^t	1	Stco	.....	.....	2	.....	10/1-11/30	4	-90	6
9 Cottonwood Four Mile	4,696	Rest Rotation	3	Agcr Stco Putr	Cottonwood Fence 2.25 mi. Cottonwood Well 1 each Pipeline 2.5 mi. Troughs 3 each Four Mile Water catchment 1 each Elbow Well 1 ea. Pipeline .25 mi. Trough 1 ea.	Cottonwood Burn/Chain/Seed 1,285 acres Four Mile Burn/Seed 770 acres	50	279	6/16-10/15	456	-32	506
4 Deer Spring Point	11,773	Rest Rotation	3	Agcr Agin Putr	Boundary Fence 3.5 mi. Pasture Fence .5 mi. Spring Dev. and pipeline .75 mile Trough 1 ea. Slide Spring Dev. 1 each Slide Spring pipeline 5 mi. Slide Spring Troughs 3 ea.	Burn/Spray and Seed 7,735 ac. Spray 310 ac. Chain/Spray and Seed 4,230 ac.	250	1,968	6/1-10/31	^e 2,502	+110	2,752

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.^cProposed land treatment AUMs.^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.^tFall grazing system is any time after seed ripe.

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority and Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment ^c AUMs	Change AUMs	Total AUMs
							Management	Treatment ^b				
					Deer Spring Catchment 1 ea.							
					Swallow Park Pipeline ext. 1.5 mi.							
					Troughs 3 ea.							
19 Dry Wash	570	Fall ^t	1	Agin Putr	.....	.....	22	.....	9/1-11/15	35	-63	57
20 Dump	201	Fall ^t	1	Orhy	.....	.....	5	.....	9/1-10/31	7	-91	12
3 First Point	3,955	Rest Rotation	3	Agcr Putr	Catchment Pipeline 1 mi. Trough 1 ea. First Point Pipeline ext. .5 mi. trough 1 ea.	Burn/Spray and Seed 2,540 ac. Burn/Spray 2,000 ac.	0	734	5/1-12/31	^e 1,139	+75	1,139
5 Ford Well	6,601	Rest Rotation	3	Agin Agcr	Windmill-Well and trough 1 ea. water catchment 1 ea.	Burn/Spray and Seed 6,870 ac.		1,042	6/1-9/30	^e 1,264	+334	1,264

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.

^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.

^cProposed land treatment AUMs.

^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 qualifications.

^tFall grazing system is any time after seed ripe.

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Priority and Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treat- ment AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	Total AUMs
							Manage- ment	Treat- ment ^b				
					Pipeline 1 mi. troughs 2 ea. equip existing well and trough 1 ea. Pasture fence 4 mi. Ford Well seep 1 ea. trough 1 ea.							
15 Glendale Bench	1,784	Fall ^t	1	Stco Agr	Pipeline .5 mi. trough 1 ea.	Glendale Bench burn and Seed 600 ac.	60	72	7/1-10/31	^e 144	+12	204
12 Isolated Tracts Lower Sink	2,273	Deferred Rotation	2	Agcr Orhy Putr	Spring Dev. 1 ea. Pipeline 4 mi. Trough 1 ea.	Isolated Track Burn and Seed 620 ac. Sink Valley Burn and Seed 590 ac.	28	157	Spring/Fall Use after implementation of improvements	240	+189	268
13 Johnson Canyon	985	Rest Rotation	1	Agcr		Chain and Seed 450 ac.	20	58	See Vermilion	91	-66	111

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.^cProposed land treatment AUMs.^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 qualifications.^tFall grazing system is any time after seed ripe.

(Continued)

ble 2 (Continued)

Priority and Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treatment AUMs ^c	Change AUM's	Total AUMs
							Management	Treatment ^b				
7 Mill Creek	3,309	Rest Rotation	3	Aggr Agin Putr	Ford Well Trough 1 ea. Well 1 ea. Storage 1 ea. Pipeline .75 mi. Trough 1 ea. Slide Canyon Spring pipeline .75 mi. Trough and storage tank 1 each Reservoir 3 ea. Boundary fence 7 miles	Burn/Spray and Seed 9,410 ac.	...	1,253	6/1-9/30	^e 1,401	+367	1,401
11 Sink Valley	3,871	Deferred Rotation	2	Aggr Orhy Putr	Broad Hollow Spring 1 ea. Sink Valley pipeline 2.75 mi. Troughs 2 ea. Reservoir 1 ea. Cattleguard 1 ea.	Gravel Pit Plow and Seed .615 ac. Sink Valley Burn and Seed 332 ac.	31	112	Spring/Fall	^e 252	-52	283

^a Contains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.

^b AUMs refer to Federal privileges.

^c Proposed land treatment AUMs.

^d Total AUMs available when natural potential achieved.

^e Allotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 qualification.

^f Fall grazing system is any time after seed ripe.

(Continued)

Table 2 (Concluded)

Priority and Allotment	Suitable ^a Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatment and Acres	Potential AUMs With		Season of Use	Surveyed and/or Treat- ment AUMs ^c	Change AUMs	Total AUMs
							Manage- ment	Treat- ment ^d				
21 Sugar Knoll	620	Fall ^t	1	Hija Putr	.....	.....	18	.....	7/1-10/15	15	-87	33
22 Swains Creek	341	Fall ^t	1	Orhy Putr	.....	.....	4	.....	7/1-10/31	18	-83	22
1 Swallow Park	10,694	Rest Rotation	3		Catchment 1 ea Pipeline .25 mi. Troughs 2 ea. Fence 2 mi. Adam Spring Pipeline 1.5 mi. Troughs 2 ea. Extension Swallow Park Pipeline 2 mi. Trough 1 ea. Storage Tank 40,000 gal.	Burn/Spray and Seed 6,710 ac. Spray or Root Plow and Seed 565 ac. spray 1,680 ac.	40	1,492	5/1-11/30 5/16-11/30	^e 2,393	+94	2,433
6 Timber Mtn.	6,664	Deferred Rotation	2	Stco Putr Agin	Catchment 1 each Pipeline 1/8 mi. trough 2 ea. fence 1.5 mi.	Burn/Spray/ Chain and Seed 2,110 ac. Spray 4,314 ac.	.....	1,071	7/1-10/15	^e 1,474	+293	1,474
Totals	82,105		42			66,582	989	9,652		14,104		15,093

^aContains acres that are potentially suitable for lack of water.^bAUMs refer to Federal privileges.^cProposed land treatment AUMs.^dTotal AUMs available when natural potential achieved.^eAllotments where present surveyed AUMs plus treatment potential exceed class 1 qualifications.^tFall grazing system is any time after seed ripe.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

McRae, Swain Objective RM-3. To facilitate livestock management and help improve
Fagan forage condition on areas where burning has been designated as a method
Jensen of land treatment, initiate a fire action modification plan incorporat-
Dec 1978 ing modified fire suppression procedures.

Rationale. The curtailment and suppression of fire has played an impor-
tant role in the vegetative changes that are taking place within the
unit. Fire in the past has had a major role in maintaining desert
grassland and grass-sagebrush communities. Plants such as grasses that
are able to withstand burning have a distinct advantage over those that
cannot. Fire should again become a tool of management to help curtail
the encroachment of pinyon-juniper and big sagebrush and to reclaim
areas dominated by these less desirable species.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation 3.1. Design a fire action modification plan which would incorporate modified fire suppression procedures for some 50,000 acres where burning has been recommended as a land treatment practice. Wildfires within this area could be managed on a controlled burn basis and fire lines constructed according to the controlled burn boundaries. See MFP Overlay 1.

Rationale. There are many acres of closed stands of pinyon-juniper, big sagebrush and other undesirable species of vegetation. These areas could be reclaimed by burning and seeding. This is by far the most economical method of land treatment. Fire is a very important and inexpensive tool for reclaiming fertile lands dominated by undesirable species and preventing further encroachment by these species.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 3.1 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. See below.

Alternative 2. A let wildfire burn policy on areas recommended to use burning as a land treatment will not be accepted on sandy soils (7,870 acres) that are highly susceptible to wind erosion. Perform a soil survey to verify above acreage estimates (W-present situation).

Impact Identification. Loss of burning land treatment of 7,870 acres of sandy soil.

Alternative 3. Reject MFP Step 3.1 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. Not allowing burning as a land treatment on about 50,000 acres would reduce treatment AUMs by nearly 5,900.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would negatively effect watershed by large acreages of sandy soil where exposed by burning or chaining. The let burn policy would be beneficial to recreation, visual resources, and wildlife. Alternative 2 would mitigate the negative effects of exposing sandy soils by conducting a soils survey to determine the extent of these soils and requiring that treatment on sandy soils be limited to spraying of sagebrush.

ite: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

To
F 9
Page
June 1979

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Support - Soil survey, Modification of fire plan.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

3. Two letters opposed proposed grazing reductions.
4. One letter pertained primarily to the proposal to relocate wild horses and expressed concern about trade-offs that may be associated with relocation.

These letters are contained in a separate folder in the section of the library where the planning documents are filed in the district office. They are labeled, "Public Correspondence Relating to Kanab-Escalante Planning Documents".

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paria

Activity
Range

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Brown
May 1979

Recommendation RM 4.1. Complete the following land treatments to provide 10,497 additional AUMs (table 3) needed to meet the projected future demand for livestock forage:

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>	<u>Federal AUMs</u>
Plow, seed	13,896	2,565
Chain, seed	32,629	4,581
Burn	15,854	1,197
Burn, seed	7,230	1,264
Spray, seed	2,901	437
Spray	160	24
Seed	661	.....
Tree cut, seed	220	10
Chain, burn, seed	2,120	419
	<u>75,671</u>	<u>10,497</u>

Of the 15,854 burn treatment acres, 11,124 are on existing seedings on the Headwaters Allotment (5,891 acres-Horse Flat; 2,154 acres-Indian Hollow; 1,104 acres-Willis Creek; and 1,975 acres-Between the Creeks) needed to at least maintain existing forage production.

Use the additional treatment AUMs to first fulfill suspended nonuse requirements on the nine allotments where the treatments will be implemented, and divide the remaining excess treatment AUMs proportionately among the other livestock operators who received reductions.

Support. Operations-contracts or force account.

Rationale. The development of additional treatment potential is necessary to help meet local livestock needs as identified in the Garfield County PAA. The Federal AUMs based on surveyed carrying capacity of both suitable and potentially suitable range, necessary land treatment AUMs needed to balance pastures, and the natural potential AUMs with management would not meet the unlimited demand.

The native livestock vegetation that is produced on these treatment sites is substantially below the productive capability because of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush and rabbitbrush invasion. Comparison of existing treated areas indicates that it is entirely feasible to obtain the above results. Burning the existing seedings will help to eradicate the invading sagebrush and pinyon-juniper and could increase grass production, particularly on the Horse Flat seeding.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation RM-1.1. Change the period of use to after seed ripe of the key specie so all allotments are grazed within the period July 16 to December 31 that are presently grazed during the growing season, except Black Rock, Deer Spring Point and Swallow Park which will follow existing AMPs (table 1 and Overlay 2).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	WL-1.1+	All allotments with deer-livestock use conflicts (table 1) except Black Rock and Swallow Park which would be rested during the growing season.		
	WL-3.1+	All riparian listed in Table 4 would be rested during the spring growing season. However, grazing during late summer and fall could exceed an average utilization of 30 percent on cottonwoods and willows.	No	Part
	Rec. & VR+	Healthier, stable range conditions where plant vigor and diversity would improve scenic quality, primitive and natural values and consumptive/non-consumptive wildlife values.		
	W-1.1-	There would be continued accelerated soil loss on these badly erosive soils.	No	Almost all
	W-1.2-	Resting for two full growing seasons necessary to protect	No	Part

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation RM-1.2. Allow 1,497 cattle and 100 sheep (5,748 AUMs) to graze on 97,528 acres of suitable federal range (table 1). Do not authorize cattle or sheep AUMs on areas classified as unsuitable (73,837) or potentially suitable (11,090 acres) due to lack of water. This is a 54 percent reduction in AUMs from base property qualifications of 12,552 AUMs. (Range suitability Overlay 3 - Step 3 URA Appendix 3).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																											
	WL-1.1+	The 14 allotments with deer livestock use conflicts (table 1) would have livestock reductions varying from 23 to 88 percent, which would reduce utilization on browse species.																													
	WL-2.1+	Forage would be provided for potential deer numbers on all allotments except 697 AUMs on custodial allotments where deer potential AUMs will not be satisfied.																													
	WL-3.1+	The following riparian areas are classified as unsuitable for livestock grazing: <table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Stream</th><th>Acre</th></tr><tr><td>Orderville Gulch</td><td>Orderville Gulch</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Elbow Spring</td><td>Fisher Canyon</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>Skutumpah Creek</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Lower North Fork</td><td>North Fork Virgin</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Zion</td><td>Orderville Gulch</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Elbow Falls</td><td>Kanab Creek</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>Thompson Creek</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Upper Place</td><td>Fuller Cave</td><td>5</td></tr></table> All other riparian areas (70 acres) are classified as suitable so would not be protected from grazing: Upper North Fork, Lydia's, Mill Creek, Neuts Canyon, and Table Mountain.	Allotment	Stream	Acre	Orderville Gulch	Orderville Gulch	20	Elbow Spring	Fisher Canyon	10	First Point	Skutumpah Creek	5	Lower North Fork	North Fork Virgin	20	Zion	Orderville Gulch	15	Elbow Falls	Kanab Creek	10	Bald Knoll	Thompson Creek	10	Upper Place	Fuller Cave	5		
Allotment	Stream	Acre																													
Orderville Gulch	Orderville Gulch	20																													
Elbow Spring	Fisher Canyon	10																													
First Point	Skutumpah Creek	5																													
Lower North Fork	North Fork Virgin	20																													
Zion	Orderville Gulch	15																													
Elbow Falls	Kanab Creek	10																													
Bald Knoll	Thompson Creek	10																													
Upper Place	Fuller Cave	5																													
	Rec. +	Healthier, stable range conditions where plant vigor and diversity improve would improve scenic quality, primitive and natural values, and wildlife values both consumptive and non-consumptive.																													
	V.R. +	Major opportunities for broad improvement of range scenic quality can be partially achieved through range management practices as proposed.																													
	W-1.2	Resting for two full growing seasons necessary to protect watershed.																													

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
		<u>Allotments</u>		
		<u>Acres Heavily and Severely Utilized</u>		
		Black Rock	510	
		Deer Spring Point	130	
		Swallow Park	1,775	
			2,415	

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation: RM-1.3. Establish 32 custodial allotments and 3 partial custodial allotments to be managed administratively by regulating class of livestock, AUMs and season of use (table 1 and Overlay 2).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	WL-1.1	Custodial management would not provide 2 consecutive years rest during the growing season on the following allotments with deer-livestock use conflicts. Gardner Hollow, Rocking Chair, Zion, Red Hollow, Upper Place.		
	WL-3.1	Improvement of riparian habitat would be difficult on custodial allotments because of lack of intensive management. Custodial allotments: Lower North Fork, Neut's Canyon, Upper North Fork, Upper Place, Table Mountain, Lydia's Canyon, Zion, Orderville Gulch.		
	Rec.-	Minor negative impacts would occur to recreational and scenic resources due to lack of ability to manage range resource intensity.		
	W-1.1	Custodial manage will not allow for intensive livestock management. Consequently, frail watershed values will continue to digress on.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation RM-2.1. To help in the design and implementation of grazing systems consolidate 6 allotments out of 25 (table 2 and Overlay 2).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	RM-2.1+	Recommendation will help implement rest rotation and deferred rotation grazing systems.		
	WL-1.1+	Provide additional rest time for brouse. Would help resolve the deer-livestock use conflict on Sink Valley.		
	WL-3.1+	Provide additional rest to riparian habitat along Kanab Creek.		
	Rec.+	Positive impacts to recreational and scenic resources should seem occur through better, more efficient range management.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation RM-2,2. On 25 allotments implement 8 fall grazing systems, 11 rest-rotation grazing systems, and 6 deferred-rotation grazing systems totaling 43 pastures for intensive management (table 2 & Overlay 2).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																
	RM-2.4+	Cover will increase and composition of key species will increase.																		
	W-1.1-	Grazing systems are planned on allotments with frail watershed.																		
	W-1.2-	Rest-rotation grazing systems allow greater than moderate use on grazed pastures in allotments already heavily utilized.																		
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Acreage of Heavily Utilized Veg.</th></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>510</td></tr><tr><td>Cottonwood Spring</td><td>811</td></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>Ford Well</td><td>2,061</td></tr><tr><td>Swallow Park</td><td>1,775</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>210</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5,497</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acreage of Heavily Utilized Veg.	Black Rock	510	Cottonwood Spring	811	Deer Spring	130	Ford Well	2,061	Swallow Park	1,775	First Point	210		5,497		
Allotments	Acreage of Heavily Utilized Veg.																			
Black Rock	510																			
Cottonwood Spring	811																			
Deer Spring	130																			
Ford Well	2,061																			
Swallow Park	1,775																			
First Point	210																			
	5,497																			
	W-	The 11 rest-rotation grazing systems will allow heavy utilization in the grazed pasture and would produce accelerated erosion on areas in addition to those stated above.																		
	Rec-VSR+	Positive impacts to recreational and scenic resources should occur through better, more ecologically suitable range management. Primary benefits would improve wildlife habitat and improve scenic quality due to increase in plant composition and percent cover.																		
	WL-1.1-	Grazing systems would provide additional rest for brouse and may help to resolve deer-livestock conflict. Table 1, WL-1.1.																		
	WL-3.1+	Grazing seasons would provide rest during the growing season for riparian vegetation on Elbow Falls, Mill Creek, First Point, and Bald Knoll allotments. However, grazing may still exceed 30 percent use on cottonwood and willows.																		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation RM-2.3. To improve condition and trend, rest seven allotments that have spring and summer grazing, are in a downward trend or the key forage plants are in poor condition or vigor. Rest for two years prior to implementing the grazing systems (table 2 and Overlay 2).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	WL-1.1+	Wildlife recommends to rest Ford Well, First Point, Glendale Bench and Mill Creek allotments for 2 years.		
	WL-3.1+	Two years rest from livestock grazing would improve riparian habitat conditions on Mill Creek allotment.		
	R&VR+	Significant positive impacts to recreational and scenic resources should occur through better, more ecologically sound range management. Primary benefit would improve primitive and natural values, scenic quality (due to more vegetation diversity and cover) and wildlife habitat (game and non-game).		
	W-1.2+	Requiring rest for 2 full years is complimentary to watershed recommendation which is basically the same. Allotments Swains Creek, First Point, Swallow Park, Ford Well, Glendale Bench.		
	R-2.8+	Reducing livestock use by an average 53 percent will improve condition and trend on most allotments.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation RM-2.4. Increase total cover by five percent and composition of the key forage species identified for each allotment by intensive management (table 2).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	WL-1.1+	Increasing bitterbrush to 10 percent of vegetation composition is complementary to this wildlife recommendation. Allotments: Sink Valley, Ford Well, Sugar Knoll, Bald Knoll, Black Rock, Swallow Park, First Point, Mill Creek, Glendale Bench.		
	WL-2.1+	Increasing cover and composition would provide additional forage to help meet requirements for potential deer numbers in Table 2 Range MFP.		
	Rec. & VR+	Significant positive impacts to recreational and scenic resources should occur through better, more ecologically sound range management. Primary benefits would be improved primitive/natural values, scenic quality (due to more vegetation diversity and cover), and wildlife habitat (game and non-game).		
	RM-2.2+	Grazing systems will help increase cover by 5 percent and increase composition of key species.		
	RM-2.6+	Land Treatments will increase composition of key species that are reseeded in treatment areas.		

MFP Interaction

reservoirs, 5 water catchments, 4 storage tanks, 38 water troughs, 22 miles of fence, 2 cattleguards, and 1 windmill (table 2 & Overlay 1).
Activity and Recommendation RM-2.5. Provide for intensive livestock management by developing: 4 wells, 28 miles of pipeline, 5 spring developments, 4

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	W-present situation	Two water troughs were recommended on frail watershed areas. These troughs would compound the already serious problem.		
	WL-present situation	Water developments would benefit most wildlife species if properly designed.		
	R-3.1-	Some restrictions to ORVs would occur at a number of these facility developments.		
	VR-1.1	Facilities would cause some visual disturbance and add to the number of unnatural features on the landscape.		
	VR-1.2-	If improperly constructed on poorly maintained most of these facilities could become new visual intrusions.		
	R-	Natural and scenic values will be degraded.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation RM-2.6. Complete land treatments on 63,232 acres and add an additional 9,652 AUMs which are needed to balance pastures for intensive grazing systems.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
W-1.1		Probability for successful reseeding may be low and erosion may be accelerated when cover is removed. <u>Allotment</u> <u>Treatment Areas on Frail Watersheds</u> Four Mile 240 Cottonwood 50 Glendale Bench 520 Spencer Bench 270 Isolated Tracts 110 1,190		
W-1.2-		About 5,351 acres of land treatment proposed on area recommended for livestock management to decrease erosion.		
W-1.3-		Proposed treatment is less conducive to improving erosion condition. Acres of land treatment in conflict are: <u>Allotment</u> <u>Treatments</u> <u>Acres of Conflict</u> Buck Knoll Burn-seed 205 Isolated Tract Burn-seed 80 Swallow Park Plow-seed 670		
W-present situation		Land clearing would result in temporary accelerated erosion and could result in long term damage to soils, possible negative impacts to water quality from herbicides. Also, areas with sandy soils may be highly susceptible to wind erosion and any treatment where vegetative cover is removed could be detrimental to soils and limit success of reseeding. <u>Allotments</u> <u>Treatments</u> <u>Acres</u> Deer Spring Burn-seed 500 Ford Well Burn-spray-seed 1,810 Mile Creek Burn-spray-seed 1,700 Swallow Park Burn-spray-seed 4,060 Johnson Canyon Chain-spray-seed 120 Timber Mountain Burn-spray-seed 1,580		
VR-1.1+		If successful and properly managed, the treatment areas would probably improve scenic quality within three years. VRM classes would be violated during initial treatment and if seedings are not successful or if improperly managed scenic		

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
		value would negatively be effected.		
	VR-1.2-	Several existing treatments in the area are classified as visual intrusions. The chance of creating additional intrusions is a possibility.		
	RM-2.6+	Fire action modification plan where wildfire within land treatment would be allowed to burn would be complimentary to land treatment.		
	M-1.2-	About 4,420 acres of proposed burning would be in an area that could possibly expose slams of coal on fire.		
	WL-2.2+	Land treatments planned for Bald Knoll, Black Rock, First Point, Cottonwood Spring, Mill Creek, and Sink Valley allotments are similar to wildlife projects planned for these allotments.		
	R-3.1-	ORV restrictions would occur on newly treated seeded areas.		
	R+	If range treatments are successful, properly managed, and species composition approach more ecologically natural conditions, the interactions would be highly positive to recreational and scenic quality values. However, monotype vegetation cover and poor management could be negative.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation RM-2.7. To maximize forage production establish season of use on 25 allotments. Graze 9 fall season, 12 summer-fall season, and 4 spring-summer-fall season (table 2 & Overlay 2).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	WL-1.1+	Summer and fall grazing would provide rest during the growing season for important browse species on Glendale Bench and Sugar Knoll allotments.		
	WL-1.1-	Browse species would be grazed during the growing season on Ford Well, Bald Knoll, Black Rock, Sink Valley, Swallow Park, First Point and Mill Creek.		
	WL-3.1	Grazing during the growing season would not benefit riparian vegetation. Allotments: Mill Creek, First Point, Bald Knoll, Elbow Falls.		
	R-VR+	This recommendation should favor a shift towards more natural vegetative conditions which would improve the scenic values, wildlife habitat and natural values.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation R,-2.8. Twenty five allotments identified for intensive management. Allocate 4,366 AUMs to graze 1,637 cattle on 82,974 suitable Federal acres, 7,073 potentially suitable Federal acres and provide an additional 1,012 natural potential AUMs.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	W-1.1-	4,0004 out of 5,423 acres are recommended for elimination of grazing on frail watershed would be grazed.		
	R&VR+	Recommendation would favor a shift toward more natural vegetation (ecological climax) which inturn would improve wildlife, natural and scenic values.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation 3.1. Incorporate a modified fire suppression procedure for some 50,000 acres. Wildfires may be allowed to burn in areas designated to be control burned.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	R-VR+	Recommendation would favor a shift toward more natural vegetation conditions.		
	W-present condition	Let burn policy would negatively impact sandy soils.		
	???	Complementary to burning recommendation for wildlife habitat improvement.		

Zion Planning Unit
Forest Products
Multiple Use Compromises and
Recommended Courses of Action

L-3.2 and 3.3 vs. URA Values:

Provide for beneficial harvest of PJ as per language on interaction sheet.

Protect ponderosa pine to maximum possible extent. If loss is unavoidable, provide for beneficial harvest (sales or free use).

M-1.1 vs. F-2.1. See interaction sheet, bottom paragraph.

M-2.1 vs. F-2.1. Delete ponderosa reforestation area from any gravel extraction activity (app. 40 acres).

W-1.1 vs. F-1.1. Delete 20 acres from F-1.1 harvest area boundary.

W-1.2 vs. F-1.1. Delete 980 acres from Red Breaks harvest area. (Loss of 4,900 cords of fuelwood; remaining volume in harvest area is 14,100 cords).

F-1.1 vs. W-2.1

F-1.1 vs. RM-2.6 & 3.1

F-1.1 vs. WL-2.2 & 2.3. The intent of these conflicting recommendations is to remove arboreal vegetation through burning or chaining. F-1.1 will produce vegetative modification, at a less rapid pace, but will provide for beneficial harvest of products by man. (Delay of treatments until completion of harvest will eliminate conflict.).

F-2.1 vs. Treatment Recommendations (WL-2.2 & 2.3; RM 2.6 & 3.1).
Refer to interaction narrative on WL-2.2 & 2.3 form.

The recommended course of action is to exclude ponderosa reforestation areas from any vegetative modification action. This would remove approximately 3,300 acres from consideration for treatments.

VR-1.3 vs. F-1.1 & 2.1. All existing roads in harvest areas and access routes to ponderosa reforestation sites should be left open until respective management actions have been completed. Rehabilitation and closures can then be accomplished without impacting both forest resource management recommendations.

VR-1.3 vs. F-1.2. Road closures are assumed to present a minor conflict with harvest of dead and down products. The full implication of road

closures is unknown at this time since much of the impact will be realized at a later date in accordance with an ORV inventory and specific management recommendations. Recommendation = accept VR-1.3 at this time; interact with specific recommendations derived from ORV inventory.

Opportunities for intensive forest inventory and activity plan development were reconciled from this MFP since they constituted an administrative action. The need for this inventory is of utmost importance, from a forest management viewpoint, and will be prerequisite to development of a sustained yield program. Since the demand for forest products, especially fuelwood, is rapidly escalating, large scale vegetative modification programs should not be undertaken at this time. The potential exists for performing vegetative manipulation through concentrating harvest activities, which provides for beneficial use of forest products by man and compliments other multiple use programs.

During the interim period (prior to intensive forest management) treatment activities should be confined to severely disturbed areas where continued soil erosion will result in the eventual loss of forest site productivity.

Reconciliation of URA Step 4 - Forest Products. The following management opportunities were not carried forward as management recommendations because of the reason(s) specified below:

1. Nontraditional Product Opportunities. Demand was not considered to be sufficient at the present time to warrant recommendations concerning production of mine timbers, charcoal, particle board, veneer, pulp, extractives, and trees for ornamental use.
2. Juniper Fence Posts. The present inventory is not adequate to delineate cutting areas other than the recommended harvest sites. Within 5 years a unitwide inventory and activity plan should be completed. This plan should prescribe management actions for future post harvests. In the interim period, post cutting should be directed to the intensive harvest areas until available supplies are depleted. Individual harvests of less than 100 posts in other areas throughout the unit could be allowed without serious damage to the resource.
3. Christmas Trees. A recommendation was not made to designate Christmas tree cutting areas because of the lack of inventory data. Trees are scattered throughout the unit. The identification of specific cutting areas is not possible without first attempting to determine whether concentrations of good trees are available and, if so, where suitable stands are located.
4. Pine Nuts. A recommendation was not made to delineate areas for pine nut harvest because of the difficulty in predicting where good nut crops will occur. Also, the quality of the nuts of Pinus edulis is inferior to Pinus monophylla. Most demand is associated with the latter species.
5. Protection Opportunities. The opportunity for protection of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and other less-common species was not carried forward because protection of these species is a matter of administrative policy, rather than land use decision.
6. Forest Inventory. The opportunity to conduct a unitwide inventory of all forested lands was not carried forward since this is an administrative function that does not require a land allocation for a specific use.
7. Harvest Areas. All except two of the fuelwood harvest areas shown on the URA 4 Overlay were carried forward to MFP 1. These two areas contain an estimated volume of ____ cords of fuelwood and ____ posts which will fulfill present demands and projected increased demands during the next 5 years.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Forestry

Objective Number

Bunker
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective. Provide a continuous supply of a variety of forest products from public lands for both commercial and noncommercial uses.

Rationale. Woodland resources in the Zion unit can provide a significant supply of forest products. The resource has generally been lightly used in the past, while major efforts have been directed at removing woodlands for the benefit of range. According to the PAA, the use of woodland products has increased steadily in recent years. Recent requests for large quantities of fuelwood for commercial resale indicate that increased energy costs may generate a significant increase in demand for fuelwood.

Bureau of Land Management Policy (1603.12f3) relates mostly to production of timber; however, it calls for a continued program of forest product disposal. Utah BLM policy (1603.26) is stated in greater detail:

It is the policy of the BLM in Utah to meet the demands for vegetal products from pinyon-juniper stands on a regional basis and to utilize this resource to contribute to the economic and recreational enhancement of Utah communities under multiple use and environment concepts.

The objective is consistent with policy and is intended to meet expected increases in demand. The objective can be accomplished on a sustained basis, while environmental quality is maintained.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Forestry
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Jun 1979
Recommendation F-1.1. Establish two harvest areas, totaling 5,890 acres, containing approximately 29,450 cords of fuelwood. (table 1) Both sales and free use disposals of fuelwood may be conducted in these areas. All pinyon and juniper stems larger than 3 inch diameter at 1 inch above ground, and oak stems greater than 3 inch diameter and 6 inch tall may be harvested. All juniper posts harvested from these areas must be sold.

Support. None

Rationale. The demand for pinyon, juniper, and oak for fuelwood is presently increasing for both noncommercial (household) and commercial use.

Establishment of these two areas will provide an adequate supply of fuelwood to meet both current and future demands for the next 5 years.

? Removal of mature pinyon-juniper stands can produce substantial improvements in wildlife habitat, livestock forage, watershed condition, and can stimulate production of Christmas trees. If cutting areas are well designed, the opening up of dense, mature stands can add variety to the uniform patterns created by solid pinyon-juniper stands. Long-term management should consider the effects on other resources, as well as the maintenance of a continuous supply of forest products.

An inventory and activity plan is needed to determine potentials for sustained yield management, the quantities of products which can be removed without damaging the resource, acreage which should be maintained in pinyon-juniper, and coordination needs to insure maximization of multiple resource potentials.

Alternative 2 (F-1.1 Forest Product Harvest Areas)

Modify forest product harvest area boundaries to exclude a total of 1,030 acres recommended for protective watershed management. Defer vegetation treatments recommended by range and wildlife in these harvest areas for at least 10 years or until all accessible products have been removed through sales or free use disposals. Reduce impact to vegetation treatment recommendations by concentrating harvest activity in small subdivisions in overlapping recommendation areas, according to treatment priorities prescribed by other resources.

Jan 1979

Interactions

1. Available fuelwood volumes which could be harvested by man will be reduced by approximately 5,150 cords as a result of boundary modifications. Remnant product volumes will amply supply current and projected resource demands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Table 1
Harvest Areas

Priority	Area	Allotment	Acres
1	a	Zion	1,490
		Burnt Flat	600
			<u>2,090</u>
2	b	Ford Well	1,500
		Mill Creek	1,000
		First Point	1,000
		Timber Mtn.	300
			<u>3,800</u>

2. Vegetation treatments proposed by range and wildlife will be delayed for at least 10 years. Partial mitigation of this impact will result from concentrating harvests in priority treatment areas recommended by other resources. Removal of overstory vegetation through harvesting will release understory plants and create openings for establishment of additional vegetation if adequate seed sources are available.

3. Deletion of the 980-acre watershed protection tract within Red Breaks harvest area will create confusion regarding on-the-ground identification of harvest area boundaries. This impact can be remedied by signing exterior boundaries of the modified harvest areas.

Team
Feb 1979 Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2 modified as follows: rangeland treatments will only be delayed in these areas until sufficient funding is obtained to perform land treatments.

Rationale. This alternative completely mitigates impacts to watershed. Fuelwood will still be available for harvest even after tree chainings are performed.

Jensen
Jan 1981 Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Forestry

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation F-1.2. Allow for the beneficial harvest by man of all dead and down tree species which occur in accessible areas throughout the Zion unit on an area-by-area basis.

Support. Access

Rationale. Utilization of this form of fuelwood will partially fulfill present and future resource demands. Consumption of this fuel source will contribute to local and regional energy self-sufficiency.

Removal of accessible supplies of dead wood will have a negligible impact on the overall environment. It is estimated that less than 5 percent of all dead wood available in the unit is located in accessible areas. The majority of this wood will be subject to natural decomposition and recycling through individual ecosystems to maintain site productivity.

Alternative 2 (F-1.2 Dead and Down Harvest - Unitwide). Modify recommendation F-1.2 to exclude harvest activity at Glendale Bench Archaeological Site (510 acres).

Fagan
June 1979

Interaction. Exclusion of harvesting activities on this 510-acre tract would constitute an insignificant loss of fuel wood supplies presently available within the Zion unit.

Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Decision. Allow harvesting unitwide.

Rationale. Dead and down firewood can be harvested without damage to an archaeological site. Specific exclusion of a site identified as such, could draw attention to it which could lead to more damage than would be done by firewood harvesting.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1

ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Objective Number	Objective Description	Assessment Method	Assessment Frequency	Assessment Location	Assessment Date	Assessment Results	Assessment Comments
1	Identify the purpose of the document.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2023	85%	Good progress
2	Identify the main idea of the document.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2023	78%	Needs improvement
3	Identify the supporting details of the document.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2023	92%	Excellent
4	Identify the conclusion of the document.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2023	88%	Good progress
5	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2024	75%	Needs improvement
6	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2024	82%	Good progress
7	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2024	89%	Excellent
8	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2024	86%	Good progress
9	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2025	80%	Needs improvement
10	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2025	87%	Good progress
11	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2025	90%	Excellent
12	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2025	88%	Good progress
13	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2026	85%	Good progress
14	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2026	82%	Needs improvement
15	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2026	89%	Excellent
16	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2026	86%	Good progress
17	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2027	83%	Needs improvement
18	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2027	90%	Excellent
19	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2027	87%	Good progress
20	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2027	84%	Needs improvement
21	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2028	91%	Excellent
22	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2028	88%	Good progress
23	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2028	85%	Good progress
24	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2028	82%	Needs improvement
25	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2029	89%	Excellent
26	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2029	86%	Good progress
27	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2029	83%	Needs improvement
28	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2029	90%	Excellent
29	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2030	87%	Good progress
30	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2030	84%	Needs improvement
31	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2030	91%	Excellent
32	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2030	88%	Good progress
33	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2031	85%	Good progress
34	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2031	82%	Needs improvement
35	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2031	89%	Excellent
36	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2031	86%	Good progress
37	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2032	83%	Needs improvement
38	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2032	90%	Excellent
39	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2032	87%	Good progress
40	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2032	84%	Needs improvement
41	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2033	91%	Excellent
42	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2033	88%	Good progress
43	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2033	85%	Good progress
44	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2033	82%	Needs improvement
45	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2034	89%	Excellent
46	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2034	86%	Good progress
47	Identify the author's purpose.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2034	83%	Needs improvement
48	Identify the author's audience.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q4 2034	90%	Excellent
49	Identify the author's style.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q1 2035	87%	Good progress
50	Identify the author's tone.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q2 2035	84%	Needs improvement
51	Identify the author's bias.	Multiple choice	Quarterly	Online	Q3 2035	91%	Excellent

Areas which have previously been logged are deficient in natural reforestation. Many of the harvest areas are marginal for growth of the commercial species but a reasonable assurance of reforestation success is indicated by the fact that harvestable size trees did grow in these areas. Re-establishment of ponderosa pine can enhance short-term aesthetic value of the areas and maintain site productivity. A long-term benefit which may be realized following successful restocking is the production of timber on a periodic basis.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name	Zion
Activity	Forestry
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation F-2.1. Provide for artificial reforestation of previous harvest areas in the following steps: establish ponderosa pine test plots no larger than .25 acre in size in sites which are physically representative of each major harvest area; dependent upon favorable results of seedling establishment, initiate large scale plantings to fully restock all suitable sites.

Support. Access

Rationale. Ponderosa pine, while not occurring in large segments of the planning unit, does contrast with the predominant low-growing tree species and provides an aesthetically pleasing appearance to the environment.

Reforestation of these areas can enhance wildlife habitat, improve watershed conditions, and increase or maintain site productivity.

Alternative 2 (F-2.1 Ponderosa Reforestation). Modify recommendation F-2.1 to incorporate the following mitigating measures:

1. Scattered ponderosa pine and more abundant tree species occur in both right-of-way corridors recommended by lands. Ponderosa should be avoided during preliminary survey for any easement which would require clearing of surface vegetation. All trees which must be cleared should be offered for sale or free use disposal.

2. During interim period prior to initiating ponderosa pine reforestation, classify F-2.1 areas as open to ORV use. Vehicular use must be restricted to existing roads, or closed to such activity when reforestation efforts are initiated. ORV restrictions will be necessary until ponderosa seedlings have attained a minimum height of 4 feet, at which time these areas may be redesignated as open to vehicular use.

Fagan
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Interactions

1. ORV restrictions will only be limited to the period of time required to insure establishment of ponderosa seedlings. Alternative ORV designations, such as restriction of vehicles to roads or complete closure, should be determined following a specific evaluation of each reforestation site. The minimum protective measure should be stipulated following this specific evaluation.

2. Avoidance of existing ponderosa pine during initial planning for right-of-way siting will minimize impacts. All trees which are unavoidably slated for removal may be beneficially harvested.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

379
Jensen
Jan 1981
Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Decision. Reject the MFP Step 2 recommendation.

Rationale. The recommendation suggests large scale plantings to fully restock suitable sites. The rationale for the objective states many of the areas are marginal for the growth of commercial timber. There is a consensus that all the areas would have marginal success from a commercial timber standpoint. There is also little hope for a successful planting because of invasion by pinyon, juniper, and manzanita.

Most areas are revegetating ponderosa in sufficient quantity to provide a beneficial effect as well as to enhance wildlife habitat.

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation F-1.1. Establish 5,890 acres of forested land for fuelwood free use, and post sales (29,450 cords).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	P-1 Glendale Bench Scenic Overlook	If harvest occurred on or near the site	No	Could eliminate most values
	R-1.2 Bald Knoll Inter. Development	If harvest occurred on or near the site	No	Could eliminate most values
	R-1.3 Glendale Bench Arch. Site Dev.	If harvest occurred on or near the site	No	Could eliminate most values
	R-2.1 Access into Hog Heaven area	+Better access for harvest if these areas are officially designated as fuelwood areas.		
	R-3.1 Leave all lands open to ORVs	+Better ORV access may be created by clearing or creation of new trails.		
	URA Values - Recreation	-Most recreational values would be degraded somewhat by the proposal since harvest would be concentrated in a smaller area. Major values in jeopardy would be primitive, scenic, wildlife, and hunting values.	Partial	
	VR-1.1 VRM Classes	-Firewood and post harvest in a concentrated area would cause scenic quality degradation particularly in VRM Class I and II areas.	Some - put in VRM IV area.	
	VR-1.2 Visual Intrusions	-A new visual intrusion could be created with a concentrated harvest in a small area.	Some put in VRM IV area and appropriate strips.	
	VR-1.3 Close unnecessary roads	-Forest products harvest would probably result in creation of new roads and cleared trails.	Some put in VRM IV area and appropriate strips.	

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation F-1.2. Allow harvest of dead/down trees in accessible areas.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	R-1.1 Glendale Bench scenic overlook	-Probable creation of new trails by vehicles could degrade scenic and site qualities.	Restrict vehicle access no off road travel.	Could reduce values
	R-1.3 Glendale Bench Arch. Site	-Probable creation of new trails by vehicle could degrade scenic and site qualities.	Restrict vehicle access no off road travel.	Could reduce values.
	R-2.1 Access in Hog Heaven area.	+Better access for fuelwood collection.		
	DKA Values-Recreation	-Probable creation of new trails by vehicles would continue to degrade primitive/natural, scenic, and wildlife values.	See R-1.1	See R-1.1
	VR-1.1 VRM Classes	-If major proliferation of trails-ways occurred which is quite likely-follows existing trend.	See R-1.1	See R-1.1
	VR-1.2 Visual Intrusions	See VR-1.1	See R-1.1	See R-1.1
	VR-1.3	See VR-1.1	See R-1.1	See R-1.1

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation F-2.1. Tree planting in previously harvested Ponderosa Pine areas.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	R-3.1	-ORV access would be restricted in planting areas during the time trees are being established.	No	Part
	URA Values	+Scenic quality and wildlife habitat values should be improved.		

Reconciliation of URA Step 4

1. Predator Control. Opportunities for predator control were not brought forward because predators do not present a serious problem at the present time. This opportunity could be reconsidered if predators become a major problem in the planning unit.
2. Supervision. Opportunities for improved supervision of grazing use were not carried forward because supervision is considered a day-to-day responsibility. It is assumed that with implementation of intensive management, manpower and funds will be available to do an adequate job of supervision.
3. Poisonous Plants. Poisonous plant control opportunities were not carried forward because poisonous plants cause only minor problems in the unit. Allotments with oak are not grazed in the early spring, when oak causes problems. Milkweed is found on Federal land in only small amounts and does not warrant special control measures.
4. Livestock Driveways. The placing of signs along existing livestock trails is an administrative action. Therefore, it was not carried forward as a recommendation in Step 1 MFP.
5. Land Disposal. The opportunity to dispose of scattered tracts of land was not carried forward because an inventory has not been made identifying lands that would fall into this category.
6. Restricted Access. Better public relations with land owners in order to gain access across private land was not brought forward because it is an on-going program that should be practiced anyway.
7. Off-Road Vehicle Use. Opportunities to restrict off-road-vehicle use were not brought forward because at the present time off-road-vehicle use in the unit does not present a significant problem.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

McRae
Swain, Fagan,
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective RM-1. During the interim period until intensive livestock management is achieved stop downward trend and maintain existing production of desirable livestock forage (5,756 AUMs on 97,528 suitable acres) consistent with meeting plant and soil requirements.

Rationale. This objective is designed to correct present range management problems caused by continuous grazing during the growing season at a level too high to sustain the forage resource. This objective is necessary to stop downward trend and to meet plant and soil requirements during the interim period until intensive livestock management can be implemented. Data from URA Step 3 on apparent trend shows 17 percent of the suitable areas of the unit in a downward trend, and 76 percent in a static trend. Seventy-one percent of the suitable areas are in poor condition. This objective would provide for soil and plant requirements and assure a sustained level of production over time. This would be consistent with Bureau range management responsibilities as authorized in the Taylor Grazing Act which provided in part that the Secretary of Interior shall regulate occupancy and use within grazing districts to preserve the land and its resources from destruction or unnecessary injury, to provide for orderly use, improvement and development of the range. This is also later re-emphasized in FLPMA (PL94-579). No range developments would be proposed. Although this objective would not meet the PAA demand in total it would contribute to the fulfillment in part.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

cRae
an 1979

Recommendation RM-1.1. Change the period of use to after the seed ripe period so all allotments presently grazed during the growing season are grazed after the seed ripe period of the key forage species, except Black Rock, First Point and Swallow Park and some custodial allotments where season would correspond to use made on private land (table 1 and overlay 2).

Support. None.

Rationale. Grazing during the dormant season has the least detrimental effect on forage plants. The most damage occurs when plants are grazed during the growing season which reduces the amount of food made and stored by the plant. As a result, the capacity of the plant to produce both shoot and root growth the next year is reduced. Continued grazing each year during the growing season can severely weaken or kill the plants. Presently, 48 of 56 allotments in the unit are licensed to be grazed each year during the growing season. Yearly season long grazing during the growing season has caused a dramatic decline in productivity. Adjustments in present season of use are needed to sustain desirable forage productivity and to rehabilitate ranges that are experiencing deteriorating conditions.

Interactions. See attached.

1979

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 1.1 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. As stated below.

Alternative 2. During the interim allow livestock to graze after the seed ripe period of key forage species with the following exceptions.

1. Allotments with allotment management plans will follow existing schedule (RM-1.1).

2. Cattle in allotments with number one priority deer-livestock use conflicts (Ford Well and Sugar Knoll) would be allowed to graze only during the dormant season (October through March) for 2 years. (WL-1.1).

3. Good and fair riparian areas that are accessible to livestock will be fenced to keep livestock out. This includes riparian areas in Lower North Fork, Upper North Fork, Table Mountain, Lydia, Elbow Spring, and Upper Place Allotments. There is suitable range on riparian areas only in Upper North Fork, Table Mountain and Lydia Allotments (WL-3.1).

4. Cattle will continue to graze on frail watershed, but AUMs will not be counted on these areas until SSF is less than 60 (W-1.1).

Impact Identification.

1. No impact.
2. Restricted grazing season (October through March) for Ford Well and Sugar Knoll Allotments.
3. Loss of 8,741 acres and 315 AUMs due to not counting AUMs on frail watersheds. ~~60~~
4. Loss of ~~70~~ acres and 12 AUMs due to fencing out riparian habitat from livestock grazing.

Alternative 3. Change season of use to October 1 through March 31. (W-1.2). (WL-1.1).

1. Change season of use on existing AMPs to conform with the dormant period of the key species (W-1.2) (WL-1.1).
2. Livestock will not graze on allotments with frail watershed (W-1.1).
3. Livestock will not graze on allotments with riparian areas that are suitable for livestock grazing (WL-3.1).

Impact Identification. Change season of use on all allotments to October through March.

1. Change season of use of existing AMP to conform with dormant period of the key species.
2. Loss of 24,881 acres and 965 AUMs on allotments with frail watershed.
3. Loss of 13,693 acres and 824 AUMs due to rejecting livestock grazing on allotment with riparian area.

Alternative 4. Reject MFP Step 1.1 Activity Recommendation.

Impact Identification. Grazing during the growing season will cause a continued decline in plant productivity.

RM 1.1 Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would result in negative impacts to deer on 14 allotments and to wildlife, generally in the riparian habitat which is grazed by livestock. Cattle would continue to harvest bitterbrush during the growing season and key riparian species (cottonwood and willow) would not be allowed to become established. Alternatives 1 and 2 would negatively effect frail watershed areas because these areas would continue to be grazed, but alternative 2 would partially mitigate grazing and frail watershed by not giving livestock credit for AUMs that are produced on these areas. Alternative 3 would best meet the needs of watershed and wildlife, but there would still be a conflict between deer and livestock on 12 allotments. Alternative 1 would best meet the needs of livestock. Livestock would loose 315 AUMs to frail watershed and 12 AUMs to wildlife in alternative 2. Livestock

would lose 965 AUMs on allotments with frail watershed and 824 AUMs on allotments with riparian habitat in alternative 3.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Criteria for range suitability determination, approved by the State Director, indicates watersheds with a soil surface factor (SSF) of greater than 60 can be considered suitable for grazing if there is potential for improvement to an SSF of 60 or less by natural range management. Below are shown allotments having acreage with SSF ratings greater than 60 that can be improved through management and affected number of AUMs.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>AUMs</u>	<u>Soil Surface Factor</u>
Black Rock	1,645	28	67
Buck Knoll	1,630	49	61, 62
Burnt Flat ^a	20	1	62
Cottonwood Spring	235	10	61
Dry Wash	20	1	62
Four Mile	530	24	64
Glendale Bench	1,179	51	62, 63
Isolated Tracts	400	14	64, 65
Meadow Canyon ^a	40	2	62
Spencer Bench	785	33	68 on 504 acres 62 on 281 acres
Spring Hollow ^a	330	8	62
Swains Creek	251	13	68
Zion ^a	1,676	61	65 on 1,185 acres 62 on 20 acres 66 on 431 acres 69 on 40 acres ^a
	8,741	315	

Custodial allotments

Pursuant to the approved standards and the fact that SSF can improve through management to 60 or below, Alternative 2 is modified to allow grazing on the allotments with frail watersheds identified above and to allow carrying capacity for the 315 AUMs on those areas.

Also there are some allotments where the season of use varies slightly from that recommended on Table 1. Unless otherwise indicated in the analysis these changes are still within the after seed ripe period and were due to rancher preference. The impact on other resource values does not change. Therefore, no further analysis is necessary.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation pertaining to Ford Well and Sugar Knoll Allotments. Further modify the multiple use recommendation as follows:

In situations where multipasture systems are to be implemented, whether by voluntary agreement or by decision, the current season of use will continue until the multipasture management system is implemented.

Rationale. Sugar Knoll has been rested since 1976-77. There is presently sufficient wildlife forage to meet UDWR potential deer population on the Ford Well Allotment. It is not reasonable to require a change in season of use on an allotment twice. This may result in an undue and unreasonable hardship on an operator. In consultation with individual operators on multipasture systems, season of use and physiological requirements of plants in the allotment will be a prime consideration. Season of use for individual allotments will be shown in the allotment and/or grazing file.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation RM-1.2. Allow 1,497 cattle and 100 sheep (5,748 AUMs) to graze on 97,528 acres of suitable Federal range (table 1). Do not authorize cattle or sheep AUMs on areas classified as unsuitable (73,837 acres) or potentially suitable (11,090 acres) due to lack of water. This is a 54-percent reduction in AUMs from base property qualifications of 12,561 AUMs. (Range Suitability Overlay 3 - Step 3 URA, Appendix 3).

Rationale. It is Bureau policy that all rangeland be classified as to its suitability for livestock grazing. In the Zion Planning Unit 38 percent of the unit is classified as unsuitable for livestock grazing and 6 percent is classified as potentially suitable because of lack of water. Steep and rough terrain is the reason 8 percent of the unit is unsuitable, low forage production accounts for 20 percent; a combination of these two factors result in an additional 10 percent unsuitable. Six percent of the unit is potentially suitable due to lack of water (table 6 URA Step 3). During the interim, grazing will not be allowed on potentially suitable range, unless water is hauled or developed on these areas by the operators.

The livestock forage condition rating shows 71 percent of the unit in poor condition and only 3 percent in good condition. Ninety percent of the allotments show either a downward or static trend. Of the total vegetation produced each year on the planning unit an average of only 13 percent of the current year's growth is allocated to livestock. This is due to the high percentage (44) of the planning unit that is unsuitable and the majority of the vegetation not being desirable for cattle. Fifty-eight percent of the seeded areas are being utilized heavy and severe, and 100 percent of the meadow areas receive heavy use. The other vegetative types are used to lesser extent because the majority of the plants are not palatable.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 1.2 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. As stated below.

Alternative 2. Allow livestock grazing on all suitable acres with the following exceptions.

1. Critical riparian areas that are accessible to livestock will be fenced to keep cattle out (WL-3.1).

2. Cattle will continue to graze on frail watershed, but AUMs will not be counted on those areas until SSF can be improved to below 60 (W-1.1).

Impact Identification

1. Loss of 60 acres and 12 AUMs to livestock grazing due to fencing out riparian habitat and loss of cattle watering sources.
2. Loss of 8,741 acres and 315 AUMs due to not counting AUMs on frail watersheds.

Alternative 3. Allow livestock grazing on all suitable acres with the following exceptions.

1. Livestock will not graze on allotments with riparian areas that are suitable for livestock grazing (WL-3.1).
2. Livestock will not graze on allotments with frail watershed (W-1.1).

Impact Identification.

1. Loss of 13,693 acres and 824 AUMs due to rejecting livestock grazing on allotments with riparian areas that are suitable for cattle grazing.
2. Loss of 24,881 acres and 965 AUMs on allotments with frail watershed.

Alternative 4. Reject MFP Step 1.2 Activity Recommendation.

Impact Identification. If livestock grazing suitability and forage inventory are not followed then the area will continue to be utilized nearly 46 percent more than necessary to change the downward or static trend which is the case in 90 percent of the allotments.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would result in negative impacts to all wildlife where riparian habitat is grazed by cattle. Alternatives 1 and 2 would negatively effect frail watershed areas because these areas would continue to be grazed, but alternative 2 would partially mitigate grazing on frail watershed by not giving cattle credit for AUMs that are produced on these areas. Alternative 3 would best meet the needs of watershed and wildlife, but would reduce an additional 1,789 AUMs from livestock use. Alternative 1 would best meet the needs for optional livestock production. Alternative 2 would result in 72 AUMs loss by fencing riparian areas and 315 AUMs due to not counting AUMs on frail watersheds.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Alternative 2 is modified to allow carrying capacity on frail watersheds recommended to be grazed as suitable range (see explanation in Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation in RM-1.1). This will increase the AUMs to be licensed by 315 AUMs over what is proposed in the Team Alternative 2. The SSFs

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on these areas are in the 60s and proper grazing management will reduce the SSF to below 60.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation pertaining to fencing the riparian areas and the attached RMPD which is the decision document for allocation of livestock forage.

Rationale. When the MFP Step 2 recommendation was proposed, the policy was to implement by full force and effect and adjustments would have been immediate. Due to change in BLM policy and regulation to allow adjustments to be spread over a 5-year period, the allocation is as proposed in the RMPD.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Zion
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number

McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation R¹-1.3. Establish 29 custodial allotments and two partial custodial allotments to be managed administratively by regulating class of livestock, AUMs and season of use (table 1 and Overlay 2).

Rationale. Custodial allotments are difficult or impossible for BLM to manage. The difficulty arises from those situations where public land is a small part of the total grazing area. Often these public lands have such a fragmented or isolated land pattern that it is not practical or possible for BLM to gain control for intensive range management practices.

The 29 custodial allotments would comprise 21,259 suitable Federal acres and the two partial custodial allotments would comprise 1,237 acres for a total of 22,496 suitable Federal acres. Because of the reasons stated above, only class of livestock, AUMs and season of use will be regulated by BLM and intensive grazing systems will not be attempted.

Interactions. See attached.

Team
Jan 1979

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 1.3 activity recommendation.

Impact Identifications. See attached MFP interaction.

Alternative 2. Establish 29 custodial allotments and two partially custodial allotments with the following conditions.

1. Do not allow livestock to graze during the growing season for 2 consecutive years on Gardner Hollow, Red Hollow, Rocking Chair, Upper Place and Zion allotments (WL-1.1).

2. Good and fair riparian areas that are accessible to livestock will be fenced to keep cattle out of the following allotments: Lower North Fork, Lydia, Table Mountain, Upper North Fork, and Upper Place (WL-3.1).

3. Allow cattle to continue to graze on frail watershed but AUMs will not be counted on these areas until SSF can be improved to below 60 (W-1.1).

4. Change Zion allotment to an intensive managed allotment prior to watershed treatment of 1,140 acres (W-2.1).

Impact Identification.

1. Season of use would be to October to March on Gardner Hollow, Red Hollow, Rocking Chair, Upper Place and Zion Allotments.

2. Loss of 60 acres and 12 AUMs due to fencing out riparian habitat from livestock grazing.

*3. Loss of 2,066 acres and 72 AUMs due to not counting AUMs on frail watersheds.

4. Zion Allotment would be an intensively managed allotment.

Alternative 3. Make all allotments in planning unit managed under intensive management.

1. Livestock will not graze on allotments with frail watershed (W-1.1).

2. Do not allow cattle to graze on allotments with riparian areas that are suitable for livestock grazing (WL-3.1).

Impact Identification. All allotments in planning unit would be managed under intensive management.

*1. Loss of 27,661 acres and 323 AUMs on allotment with frail watershed.

2. Loss of 2,656 acres and 225 AUMs rejecting livestock grazing on allotments with riparian areas.

Alternative 4. Reject MFP Step 1.3 Activity Recommendation.

Impact Identification. It is difficult if not impossible to effectively manage public land that is a small part of the total grazing area.

Comparative Analysis. Alternatives 1 and 2 would negatively affect five custodial allotments with deer-livestock use conflicts. Alternative 1 would also allow grazing on riparian areas on eight custodial allotments. Alternatives 1 and 2, which establish 28 custodial allotments, will not provide the intensive management that would restrict grazing on important riparian areas. Alternative 2 would reduce up to 72 livestock AUMs in riparian areas, but would provide protection to important riparian plant species. Alternative 3 would deny the classification of custodial allotments in the unit. It would also eliminate livestock use on allotments with frail watershed and important riparian habitat.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. The interactions identify no quantifiable effect of the recommendation on the resources. There is nothing to indicate that the mere establishment of custodial allotments implies no rest as indicated as needed in WL-1.1. There is also no indication that merely establishing custodial allotments is more damaging to frail watersheds and riparian areas than to manage the range intensively for livestock forage. Without knowing what the impacts to recreation are, as indicated in the interaction, there is no way to quantify the conflicts or identify mitigating measures. There are no quantified interactions identified, therefore, there are no reasons to consider the alternatives. Accept the recommendation.

*For acreage and AUM numbers, see table in Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation for RM-1.1.

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

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June 1979

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TABLE 1
Interim Management

Allotment	Present Situation				Proposed Situation					Potentially Suitable Lack of Water	
	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Federal AUMs	Federal Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Federal Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	AUMs	Acres
(Recommendation)					(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.1)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)		
Alton ^a	4 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	20	80	2 cattle	9/1 - 11/15	5	80	-75	...	.....
Bald Knoll	40 cattle	5/5 - 10/15	214	6,701	7 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	25	860	-88	...	.....
Ben Hollow	15 cattle	5/1 - 10/15	83	30	.....	.....	...	.....	-100	...	.....
Black Mountain ^a	67 cattle	10/1 - 11/30	134	1,210	21 cattle	10/1 - 11/30	42	869	-69	...	.....
Black Rock	211 cattle	6/1 - 10/15	950	18,044	147 cattle	6/1 - 10/15	662	12,759	-30	...	.....
Buck Knoll	43 cattle	7/1 - 10/15	151	4,745	56 cattle	7/16 - 10/15	168	3,475	11	13	250
Burnt Cedar Point	25 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	125	2,980	35 cattle	7/16 - 10/15	105	2,430	-16	...	.....
Burnt Flat ^a	6 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	30	866	4 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	20	726	-33	...	.....
Calf Pasture	57 cattle	8/16 - 10/15	114	2,291	62 cattle	8/16 - 10/15	124	1,191	9	60	1,040
Cave Creek ^a	4 cattle	6/1 - 9/30	16	770	13 cattle	8/1 - 9/30	26	410	62	...	.....
Coal Mine	20 cattle	10/1 - 11/30	40	255	3 cattle	10/1 - 10/31	3	95	-93	...	.....
Cogswell Point	5 cattle	6/15 - 7/15	5	230	.....	.....	...	.....	-100	...	.....
Coop Creek	16 cattle	5/1 - 9/30	80	430	.....	.....	...	.....	-100	...	.....
Cottonwood Springs	86 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	430	3,176	27 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	95	2,236	-78	...	.....
Cove ^a	8 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	40	160	4 cattle	9/1 - 10/31	8	160	-80	...	.....
Deer Spring Point	217 cattle	5/16 - 10/31	1,194	21,662	97 cattle	5/16 - 10/31	534	10,618	-55	43	1,155
Dry Wash	19 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	95	1,441	10 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	35	570	-63	...	.....
Dump	20 cattle	6/16 - 10/15	80	201	2 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	7	201	-91	...	.....
Elbow Falls ^b	45 cattle	6/16 - 10/15	180	2,945	10 cattle 7 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	35 ^d 25	727 ^c 765	-67	...	.....
Elbow Springs	56 cattle	8/1 - 10/15	140	2,364	.....	.....	...	.....	-100	...	.....
Elkheart Cliffs	.....	.....	.....	681	.....	.....	...	.....	0	...	.....

^a Allotments totally custodial.
^b Allotments partially custodial.
^c Custodial Acres.
^d Custodial AUMs.

(Continued)

1 (continued)

Allotment	Present Situation				Proposed Situation				Percent Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal	
	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Federal AUMs	Federal Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Federal Acres		AUMs	Acres
First Point	65 cattle	11/1 - 3/31 5/1 - 9/30	650	6,216	54 cattle	7/16 - 9/30 11/1 - 3/31	405	3,955	-38	...	.....
Flume Hollow ^a	7 cattle	5/1 - 11/30	49	775	3 cattle	9/1 - 11/30	9	190	-82	...	.....
Ford Well	97 cattle	6/10 - 7/9 8/10 - 10/9	291	7,981	74 cattle	7/16 - 10/15	222	6,601	-24	...	.....
Four Mile	15 cattle	6/16 - 10/15	60	1,695	17 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	60	1,695	0	...	.....
Gardner Hollow ^a	8 cattle	5/1 - 10/31	48	2,200	6 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	30	840	-38	...	.....
Glendale Bench	43 cattle	8/1 - 10/31	129	1,784	24 cattle	8/1 - 10/31	72	1,784	-44	...	.....
Gordon Point ^a	100 sheep	5/16 - 6/30 8/16 - 10/15	70	386	100 sheep	8/16 - 10/15	40	386	-43	...	.....
Hay Canyon ^a	.....	.....	.....	811	6 cattle	8/1 - 10/31	18	170	100	...	.....
Hogs Heaven ^a	108 cattle	5/16 - 10/15	540	1,771	18 cattle	8/1 - 10/15	45	880	-92	...	.....
Isolated ^b Tracts	20 cattle	6/16 - 10/15	80	1,510	6 cattle 13 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	21 ^d 46	510 ^c 920	-16	...	.....
Johnson Canyon	58 cattle	6/26 - 11/15	271	2,553	11 cattle	7/16 - 10/15	33	985	-88	...	.....
Levanger Lakes ^a	3 cattle	3/1 - 12/20	29	890	11 cattle	8/1 - 10/31	33	740	14	...	.....
Lower Herd ^a	30 cattle	5/1 - 10/15	165	860	8 cattle	8/1 - 10/31	24	385	-85	...	.....
Lower North ^a Fork	6 cattle	5/1 - 9/30	30	840	1 cattle	9/1 - 10/31	2	60	-93	...	.....
Lydias Canyon	16 cattle	6/1 - 6/30	16	466	.....	.....	...	...	-100	...	.....
Lydia ^a	18 cattle	3/1 - 2/28	216	3,336	5 cattle	3/1 - 2/28	60	669	-72	...	.....
Meadow Canyon ^a	7 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	35	1,733	5 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	25	1,453	-29	...	.....
Mill Creek	75 cattle	6/1 - 9/30	300	13,479	44 cattle	7/16 - 10/15	132	2,819	-56	16	490
Neuts Canyon ^a	37 cattle	7/1 - 9/30	111	2,479	49 cattle	7/1 - 9/30	147	1,441	32	...	.....
North Fork ^a	4 cattle	6/1 - 9/30	16	280	15 cattle	8/1 - 9/30	30	280	88	...	.....

^a Allotments totally custodial.
^b Allotments partially custodial.
^c Custodial Acres.
^d Custodial AUMs.

(Continued)

Table 1 (concluded)

Allotment	Present Situation				Proposed Situation				Percent Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal	
	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Federal AUMs	Federal Acres	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Federal Acres		AUMs	Acres
Orderville ^a Gulch	50 cattle	5/16 - 10/15	250	4,857	100 cattle	8/16 - 10/15	200	850	-20	125	1,501
Red Hollow ^a	17 cattle	5/1 - 10/31	102	801	5 cattle	5/1 - 10/31	30	450	-71	...	.....
Robinson Creek ^a	12 cattle	6/1 - 11/15	66	536	8 cattle	9/1 - 11/30	24	436	+64	...	.....
Rocking Chair ^a	162 cattle	6/1 - 6/30	162	1,631	61 cattle	6/1 - 6/30	61	1,561	-62	...	.....
Sink Valley	76 cattle 93 cattle	6/1 - 10/15 7/1 - 8/31	342 186	8,329	59 cattle	7/16 - 10/15	177	4,216	-66	27	1,008
Spencer Bench	64 cattle	7/1 - 10/15	224	2,220	28 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	98	1,668	-56	...	.....
Spring Hollow ^a	.....	.....	.....	510	8 cattle	10/1 - 10/31	8	330	100	...	.....
Stewart Creek ^a	.....	.....	.....	325	1 cattle	5/1 - 10/31	.6	325	100	...	.....
Sugar Knoll	28 cattle	3/16 - 7/15	112	2,648	5 cattle	7/16 - 10/15	15	620	-87	...	.....
Swains Creek	50 cattle 4 horses	5/16 - 7/15	108	371	5 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	18	341	-83	...	.....
Swallow Park	176 cattle	5/1 - 11/30	1,232	11,594	124 cattle	5/1 - 11/30	868	9,994	-30	33	700
Syler Knoll ^a	18 cattle	5/1 - 10/31	108	415	2 cattle	9/1 - 10/31	4	100	-96	...	.....
Table Mountain ^a	335 sheep	5/16 - 10/15	335	2,254	44 cattle	7/1 - 9/30	132	1,262	-61	...	.....
Tirber Mountain	125 cattle	7/1 - 9/30	375	6,664	115 cattle	7/16 - 10/31	403	6,664	7	...	.....
Upper North Fork ^a	22 cattle	6/1 - 9/30	88	810	4 cattle	8/1 - 9/30	8	30	-91	...	.....
Upper Place ^a	11 cattle	6/1 - 10/15	50	1,715	5 cattle	6/1 - 10/15	23	635	-54	...	.....
Willow Creek ^a	.....	.....	.....	1,158	15 cattle	9/1 - 10/31	30	389	+100	...	.....
Zion Park	54 cattle	5/1 - 7/31	162	1,298	.....	.....	...	.....	-100	...	.....
Zion ^a	239 cattle	5/1 - 10/31	1,434	11,012	54 cattle	6/1 - 10/31	270	5,152	-81	64	2,516
Total	2,778 cattle 435 sheep 4 horses		12,561	182,455	1,520 cattle 100 sheep		5,748	99,958	-54	381	8,660

^a Allotments totally custodial.

MFP 2 TABLE 1

Interim Management Summary of Area Manager Step 2 Recommendations

Allotment	Present Situation			Area Manager's Recommendation				Percent Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal	
	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Total AUMs	Federal Acres	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Federal Acres		AUMs	Acres
(Recommendation)						(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)	(RM-1.2)		
Alton ^a	4C	6/1-10/31	20	80	Deferred Rotation 6/1-10/31 due to small acreage	5	80	-75	..	.....
Bald Knoll	40C	5/6-10/15	214	6,701	7/1-10/31	25	860	-88	..	.....
Ben Hollow	15C	5/1-10/15	83	30		...	.....	-100	..	.....
Black Mountain ^b	67C	10/1-11/30	134	1,210	8/15-11/20	42	869	-69	..	.....
Black Rock	211C	6/1-10/15	950	18,044	6/1-10/15	662	12,759	-30	..	.....
Buck Knoll	43C	7/1-10/15	151	4,745	7/1-10/15	168	3,475	11	13	250
Burnt Cedar Point	25C	6/1-10/31	125	2,980	7/1-11/30	105	2,430	-16	..	.....
Burnt Flat ^a	6C	6/1-10/31	30	866	Custodial 6/1-10/31	20	726	-33	..	.....
Calf Pasture	57C	8/16-10/15	114	2,291	8/16-10/15	124	1,191	9	60	1,040
Cave Creek ^a	4C	6/1-9/30	16	770	6/1-9/30	26	410	62	..	.....
Coal Mine	20C	10/1-11/30	40	255	10/1-10/31	3	95	-93	..	.....
Cogswell Point	5C	6/15-7/15	5	230	.....	...	.....	-100	..	.....

^a Allotments totally custodial.^b Allotments partially custodial.^c Custodial AUMs.^d Custodial Acres.^e Season same as existing AMP.^f AUMs differ slightly due to rounding numbers and AUMs.

Table 1 (Continued)

Allotment	Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation		Area Manager's Recommendation					Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal	
		Season of Use	Total AUMs	Federal Acres	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Federal Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	AUMs	Acres
Coop Creek	16C	5/1-9/30	80	430	.....	...	.....	-100	..	.....
Cottonwood Springs	86C	6/1-10/31	430	3,176	7/1-10/31	95	2,236	-78	..	.....
Cove ^a	8C	6/1-10/31	40	160	Custodial 9/1-10/31 or 6/1-10/31	8	160	-80	..	.....
Deer Spring Point	217C	5/16-10/31	1,194	21,662	7/16-11/30	534	10,618	-55	43	1,155
Dry Wash	19C	6/1-10/31	95	1,441	7/1-11/30	35	570	-63	..	.....
Dump	20C	6/16-10/15	80	201	7/1-10/31	7	201	-91	..	.....
Elbow Falls ^b	45C	6/16-10/15	180	2,945	Falls Pasture 7/1-10/31	^c 35	^d 727	-67	..	.....
					Elbow Pasture Custodial 6/15-3/31	25	765	....	..	.....
Elbow Springs	56C	8/1-10/15	140	2,364	.....	...	.....	-100	..	.....
Elkheart Cliffs	.....	.....	.....	681	.....	...	.....	0	..	.....
First Point ^h	65C	11/1-3/31	650	6,216	11/1-3/31	405	3,955	-38	..	.....
		5/1-9/30			7/16-9/30 AMP					
Flume Hollow ^{ah}	7C	5/1-11/30	49	775	Custodial 9/1-11/30	9	190	-82	..	.....
Ford Well	97C	6/10-9/10	291	7,981	Graze during dormant season	222	6,601	-24	..	.....

Oct. - March for first 2 years,
then graze only after seed ripe
7/16-9/30

^aAllotments totally custodial.

^bAllotments partially custodial.

^cCustodial AUMs.

^dCustodial Acres.

^eSeason same as existing AMP.

^fAUMs differ slightly due to rounding numbers and AUMs.

^hPresent qualifications include AUMs in Vermillion P.U.

Table 1 (Continued)

Allotment	Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation			Area Manager's Recommendation				Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal	
		Season of Use	Total AUMs	Federal Acres	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Federal Acres	Percent Change in AUMs	AUMs	Acres
Four Mile	15C	6/16-10/15	60	1,695	7/1-10/31	60	1,695	0	..	..
Gardner Hollow ^a	8C	5/1-10/31	48	2,200	Custodial 5/1-10/31	30	840	-38	..	..
Glendale Bench	43C	8/1-10/31	129	1,784	7/1-10/31	72	1,784	-44	..	..
Gordon Point ^a	100S	5/16-6/30 8/16-10/15	70	386	6/1-10/31	40	386	-43	..	..
Hay Canyon ^a	....	.....	...	811	Custodial 8/1-10/31	18	170	100	..	..
Hogs Heaven ^a	108	5/16-10/15	540	1,771	6/1-10/15	45	880	-92	..	..
Isolated Tracts ^b	20C	6/16-10/15	80	1,510	7/16-10/31	^c 21 46	^d 510 920	-16	..	..
Johnson Canyon ^h	58C	6/26-11/15	271	2,553	See Vermillion	33	985	-88	..	..
Levanger Lakes ^a	3C	3/1-12/20	29	890	Custodial 6/1-11/15	33	740	14	..	..
Lower Herd ^a	30C	5/1-10/15	165	860	Custodial 8/1-10/31	24	385	-85	..	..
Lower North ^a Fork	6C	5/1-9/30	30	840	Custodial 9/1-10/31	2	60	-93	..	..
Lydias Canyon ^a	16C	6/1-6/30	16	466	.....	...	.....	-100	..	..
Lydia ^{ag}	18C	3/1-2/28	216	3,336	Custodial 3/1-2/28	58	669	-73	..	..

^aAllotments totally custodial.^bAllotments partially custodial.^cCustodial AUMs.^dCustodial Acres.^eSeason same as existing AMP.^fAUMs differ slightly due to rounding numbers and AUMs.^gReduction in suitable AUMs due to riparian fencing.^hPresent qualifications include AUMs in Vermillion P.U.

1 (Continued)

Allotment	Present Situation				Area Manager's Recommendation				Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal	
	Livestock Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Total AUMs	Federal Acres	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Federal Acres	Percent Change in AUMs		
Meadow Canyon ^a	7C	6/1-10/31	35	1,733	Custodial 6/1-10/31	25	1,453	-29	...	.....
Mill Creek	75C	6/1-9/30	300	13,479	7/16-10/15	132	2,819	-56	16	490
Neuts Canyon ^a	37C	7/1-9/30	111	2,479	Custodial 6/16-9/15	147	1,441	32	...	.....
North Fork ^a	4C	6/1-9/30	16	280	Custodial 6/1-9/30	30	280	88	...	.....
Orderville Gulch ^a	50C	5/16-10/15	250	4,857	Custodial 5/16-9/15	200	850	-20	125	1,501
Red Hollow ^a	17C	5/1-10/31	102	801	Custodial 5/1-10/31	30	450	-71	...	.....
Robinson Creek ^a	12C	6/1-11/15	66	536	Custodial 9/1-11/30	24	436	-64	...	.....
Rocking Chair ^a	162C	6/1-6/30	162	1,631	Custodial 6/1-6/30	61	1,561	-62	...	.....
Sink Valley	76C	6/1-10/15	342	8,329	7/1-10/15	177	4,216	-66	27	1,008
	93C	7/1-8/31	186	.....	7/16-10/31					
Spencer Bench	64C	7/1-10/15	224	2,220	7/1-10/15	98	1,668	-56	...	.....
Spring Hollow ^a	....	.....	...	510	Custodial 10/1-10/31	8	330	100	...	.....
Stewart Creek ^a	....	... ..	...	325	Custodial 5/1-10/31	6	325	100	...	.....
Sugar Knoll	28C	3/16-7/15	112	2,648	Rest for 2 full years then graze after seed ripe	15	620	-87	...	.....
Swains Creek	50C	5/16-7/15	108	371	7/1-10/15	18	341	-83	...	.....
	4C									

^aAllotments totally custodial.

^bAllotments partially custodial.

^cCustodial AUMs.

^dCustodial Acres.

^eSeason same as existing AMP.

^fAUMs differ slightly due to rounding numbers and AUMs.

Table 1 (Concluded)

Allotment	Livestock Numbers and Class	Present Situation			Area Manager's Recommendation				Percent Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Lack of Water Federal	
		Season of Use	Total AUMs	Federal Acres	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Federal Acres			AUMs	Acres
Swallow Park ^h	176C	5/1-11/30	1,232	11,594	5/1-11/30	868	9,994	-30		33	700
Syler Knoll ^a	18C	5/1-10/31	108	415	Custodial 5/1-10/31	4	100	-96		...	.....
Table Mountain ^{ag}	335S	5/16-10/15	335	2,254	Custodial 7/1-9/30	127	1,262	-62		...	.....
Timber Mountain	125C	7/1-9/30	375	6,664	7/16-10/15	403	6,664	7		...	.....
Upper North Fork ^{ag}	22C	6/1-9/30	88	810	Custodial 8/1-9/30	3	30	-97		...	.....
Upper Place ^a	11C	6/1-10/15	50	1,715	Custodial 6/1-10/15	23	635	-54		...	.....
Willow Creek ^a	.....	.....	.....	1,158	Custodial 5/15-10/31	30	389	100		...	.....
Zion Park ^a	54C	5/1-7/31	162	1,298	.....	.....	.....	-100		...	.....
Zion ^a	239C	5/1-10/31	1,434	11,012	Custodial 5/1-10/31	270	5,152	-81		64	2,516
Total	2,778C 435S 4H		12,561	182,455		5,736	99,958	-54		381	8,660

^aAllotments totally custodial.^bAllotments partially custodial.^cCustodial AUMs.^dCustodial Acres.^eSeason same as existing AMP.^fAUMs differ slightly due to rounding numbers and AUMs.^gReduction is suitable AUMs due to riparian fencing.^hPresent qualifications include AUMs in Vermillion P.U.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

McRae,
Swain,
Fagan,
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective RM-2. Improve the condition on 58,900 suitable and potentially suitable Federal acres that are now in poor condition and achieve an upward trend on 77,000 acres that are in a static or downward trend. Increase production by 989 AUMs through intensive grazing management and 9,652 AUMs through land treatment projects. Managements objective will be to meet this potential over an 18 to 24 year time period.

Rationale. Grazing on public land comprises a major portion of the total livestock industry in Kane County. Livestock and livestock products amount to 98 percent of the total agriculture products sold. Eighty-two percent of the personal income from ranching is derived from production on BLM lands; however, ranching only contributes 4.27 percent of the total personal income with BLM forage contributing 3.5 percent of total personal income (information from PAA). It is Bureau policy to provide forage to help meet the needs of individual users, and dependent communities (1603.12G3B). Benchmark projections in the PAA predict the demand for cattle AUMs to increase 22 percent to 15,300 AUMs by the year 2000.

Data from Step 3 URA on apparent trend show 17 percent of the suitable areas of the unit in a downward trend, and 76 percent in a static trend. Seventy-one percent of the suitable areas are in poor condition, with 26 percent fair and 3 percent good condition. All suitable areas on 14 allotments are in poor condition. The major vegetative types, except pinyon-juniper areas, can be improved to at least fair condition through management. The natural land treatment potential AUMs can be achieved through intensive livestock management which includes allotment consolidations, implementing grazing systems, controlling season of use, managing for key species, adjusting livestock numbers to carrying capacity, and constructing needed livestock management facilities.

REPORT
PLANNING OPEN HOUSE
KANAB AREA OFFICE
MAY 2, 1979
BY
RICHARD FAGAN, AREA MANAGER

A open house was held in the Kanab Area Office on Wenesday, May 2, 1979, for the purpose of soliciting public input and comments on our Management Framework Plan recommendations.

Approximately fifty people attended the open house between one and seven p.m.

The majority of people did not express any specific concerns regarding our planning recommendations. Most people asked questions about what our recommendations mean rather than making specific comments.

A few ranchers made specific comments regarding their proposed grazing systems and livestock reductions. These comments are documented in detail in each individuals grazing system file.

The people representing Nevada Power Co. and Utah International expressed concern over our proposal to have a coal slurry line proposal down Johnson Canyon. They said they would prepare more specific written comments.

Some residents in the Johnson Canyon area also said they would not allow a slurry line to cross their private land. These individuals also said they would send us more specific comments later.

spring of the year the change of season is to become effective, but livestock can graze in the spring of the year prior to the change becoming effective.

Rationale. It is necessary and in many instances, economically impossible for an operator to take an additional reduction for a 1-year period by requiring a stocking rate at the capacity of the pasture being grazed in the first year of implementing a system. Modification is also in accordance with a change of Bureau policy outlined in WO Instruction Memo No. 80-178.

In the case of allotments to be grazed after seed ripe, the preclusion of grazing in the spring of the year before the change is effective would mean operators would be taking a 100-percent reduction for 1½ years. This may also result in an economically impossible situation for some operators. The physiological requirements of the key species will be met by elimination of grazing in the spring of the year that the change of season is effective.

The SSFs on the areas in question are in the low 60s. Proper grazing management will reduce the SSF to below 60.

Alternative 3. Do not implement any rest-rotation grazing systems. Do not allow grazing on allotments with frail watershed (W-1.1).

Impact Identification. Do not implement rest-rotation grazing systems. Loss of 24,881 acres and 965 AUMs on allotments with frail watersheds.

Alternative 4. Reject MFP Step 2.2 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. If proposed grazing systems are not followed most allotments will continue to be grazed during the growing season each year. This will result in continued downward trend in many areas.

Comparative Analysis. Alternatives 1 and 2 would result in negative impacts to frail watershed because these areas would continue to be grazed, but alternative 2 would partially alleviate the negative effects of livestock grazing on frail watershed by not giving cattle credit for AUMs that are produced on these areas. Alternative 1 would negatively effect watershed where rest rotation grazing systems would allow heavy (75 percent) grazing on the key species of the pastures grazed. Alternative 2 would partially mitigate this problem by allowing only moderate (50 percent) grazing of key species during the first year grazing systems are implemented on areas in poor to fair condition. Alternative 1 would result in negative impacts to deer on 14 allotments, and to all wildlife in general in the riparian habitat which is grazed by livestock. Alternative 3 would best mitigate the needs of watershed and wildlife, but would reduce livestock AUMs by 965.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Alternative 2 is modified as follows:

1. Allow carrying capacity on frail watersheds recommended to be grazed as suitable range (see explanation in Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation in RM-1.1).
2. Rest-rotation systems would be stocked at the carrying capacity of the pastures in the system that would be actually grazed the first year of the rotation cycle.
3. The seven fall grazing systems would be grazed after the seed ripe period of the key species.

Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows:

The allotments to be managed by rotation systems will be stocked at the allotment level beginning the first year rather than at the pasture level. Deviations from the systems proposed in MFP Step 2 may occur as individual AMPs and grazing systems are worked out with the operators. These deviations may be allowed so long as the system meets the physiological requirements of the key forage species.

The wording of MFP Step 2 is clarified for those allotments with proposed fall and winter grazing. These allotments will not be used in the

T
I 79
Fagan
June 1979

Jensen
Jan 1981

URA Step 4 RECONCILIATION

1. Three land treatments, a total of 935 acres, identified on frail soils were not carried over to MFP 1. All these areas were receiving heavy livestock utilization, and were instead included in MFP recommendation W-1.1, which calls for improving the soils through livestock management.
2. Of the 9,013 acres identified as opportunity areas for erosion reduction by improved livestock management, 1,386 were on frail soils and were consequently recommended for complete elimination of livestock (W-1.1). In addition, 670 acres in the Swallow Park allotment were recommended for treatment (W-1.3) instead of improved livestock management. The remaining acres, 6,957 are identified in MFP table 1.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	

Winslow
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective W-1. Reduce or minimize wind and water erosion by the use of improved management or land treatment to stabilize soils and improve or maintain soil productivity (table 1).

Rationale. This objective follows Bureau of Land Management Watershed program objective 1603.12 E.3.a. The ultimate purpose is to manage the soil resource to enhance on-site resource uses.

As identified in the Unit Resource Analysis, there are areas where improved management or land treatments could effectively protect soils or reduce soil loss. The reduction of erosion and associated improvement or maintenance of soil productivity will also be beneficial to livestock grazing, wildlife use, and aesthetics.

High sediment yields and dissolved solids in runoff are major problems in the planning unit that restrict uses of surface water and ultimately degrade the quality of Colorado River water, noted as an important national, and international, problem. Attaining the objective will also reduce these water quality problems.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Zion

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Winslow
Jan 1979 Recommendation W-1.1. Reduce erosion and runoff on 8,809 acres of frail soils in the planning unit by eliminating livestock use in the pastures containing these soils (table 1 and Overlay 1).

Rationale. This management would reduce erosion loss on these badly eroded soils by eliminating soil and vegetative disturbance by the most significant present use, livestock grazing. The soils were classified in the critical and severe erosion condition classes and are naturally erosive because of topographic and geologic conditions. All frail soils receiving greater than 20 percent utilization of key forage species make up the 8,809 acres identified in this recommendation.

Most of these soils are derived from the Tropic shale formation, which is a diffuse source of salinity to the Colorado River system. Reduction in runoff from this saline formation would therefore benefit salinity control efforts. This recommendation follows suggested procedures to reduce salinity and erosion discussed in the 1978 BLM document "The Effects of Surface Disturbance on Salinity of Public Lands in the Upper Colorado River Basin."

Support. Range.

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions. See attached.

Recommendation 1.1

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Recommendation W-1.1.

Alternative 2. Reject recommendation W-1.1. Allow frail soils to be classified as suitable for livestock grazing where Range Management Recommendations 1.2 and 2.8 have indicated, and allow grazing to the carrying capacities proposed. After five years, after intensive management is implemented, resurvey the erosion condition on these areas. If the Soil Surface Factors are still greater than 60, classify as unsuitable for livestock grazing and allow no AUMs for these areas until erosion is below critical.

For other resource activities:

1. Allow land treatments, wood harvesting, and burning on all frail watershed identified for grazing management.

2. Allow pipelines, powerlines, roads and industrial sites associated with proposed rights-of-way to be constructed on these areas with erosion control stipulations incorporated in the plans. Allow for disposal of these areas for agricultural or municipal purposes.

3. Allow surface mining and saleable mineral excavation to occur with erosion control stipulations and rehabilitation made a part of the mining plans.

Interactions. This alternative would eliminate all conflicts with other activities at the expense of frail watershed protection.

Livestock would continue to graze on the 8,809 acres of frail soils presently receiving utilization. Since these soils are already badly eroded, further disturbance may only worsen the problem and erosion could continue to be accelerated on some areas. The extent of erosion will depend on the intensity of use.

Based on the grazing capacities proposed in RM-1.2, use on 11 of 15 allotments containing 5,149 acres of frail soils identified in W-1.1 will be reduced from the present. The recommended reductions in AUMs for these 10 allotments vary from 16 to 87 percent. The remaining four allotments covered in W-1.1 would either remain static or receive slight increases in recommended carrying capacities. Overall then, there may be a decrease in grazing pressure on 70 percent of the W-1.1 recommendation areas even though the recommendation is not accepted. The frail watershed areas in conflict were classified as suitable because of the apparent potential to improve erosion condition through grazing management alone. Monitoring the erosion condition after five years will determine if improvement is occurring. If not, adjustments in carrying capacity will be made.

Erosion control stipulations and mandatory rehabilitation requirements will allieviate much of the impact from mining, and pipelines, powerlines etc. associated with the utility corridors identified by Lands. However, these soils are generally very poorly suited for rehabilitation and long term increases in soil loss may still occur.

Allowing land treatments or wildfires to burn on the frail soils may result in increased erosion because of the poor suitability of most of these areas for clearing and re-seeding. Large increases in erosion could occur if rehabilitation efforts fail.

Alternative 3. Same as alternative 2 with the following exception:

1. Prohibit land treatments, wood harvesting, and burning on frail soils identified as unsuitable for clearing and rehabilitation by a detailed soil survey.

Interactions. Same as alternative 2 with the following exceptions:

1. Some proposed land treatment, timber harvest or let burn areas on frail soils might be excluded if these are identified as unsuitable in a soil survey. However, potential damage from treatment on unsuitable soils would be eliminated. Soils that may be eliminated from consideration for treatment and burning are listed under interactions for W-1.1.

Alternative 4. Classify all frail soils as unsuitable and allow no AUMs for these areas when establishing the carrying capacity of the allotments in which they are found. Re-classify the soils as suitable when a watershed survey shows a Soil Surface Factor less than 60.

For other resource activities: Same as Alternative 3.

Interactions. Of 22,070 acres of soils in the critical and severe erosion condition classes in the planning unit, 8,741 acres were classified as suitable for livestock grazing in RM-2.8. This alternative would classify the remaining 8,741 acres as unsuitable and would help to alleviate grazing pressure on these frail areas.

Under this alternative, the following additional acreage would be classified as unsuitable:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Federal Acreage</u>	<u>Federal AUMs</u>	<u>^aPercent of Total AUMs</u>
Black Rock	1,645	48	7
Buck Knoll	1,630	59	33
Burnt Flat	20	1	5
Cottonwood Springs	235	10	11
Dry Wash	20	1	3
Four Mile	530	24	41
Glendale Bench	1,179	51	72
Isolated Tracts	400	14	22
Meadow Canyon	40	2	8
Spencer Bench	785	33	34
Spring Hollow	330	8	100
Swains Creek	251	13	76
Zion	<u>1,676</u>	<u>61</u>	23
TOTAL	8,741	315	

^aIndicates percent of total suitable federal AUMs in each allotment according to range survey.

This alternative would cause a loss of an additional 315 AUMs as indicated above. While not entirely eliminated, grazing pressure would be

further reduced on these allotments which would ultimately benefit the frail watershed areas. Those areas receiving the greatest benefit would be the frail soils within Buck Knoll, Four Mile, Isolated Tracts, Glendale Bench, Spencer Bench, Spring Hollow, and Swain's Creek allotments. Adjusting the carrying capacities on the other six allotments may only result in negligible improvement in erosion condition.

AUMs may be restored in time if watershed surveys show an improvement in erosion condition below an SSF of 60. The lost AUMs would then be established as part of the carrying capacity of the allotment.

As with Alternative 2, this alternative would eliminate conflicts with rights-of-way for utility corridors and roads, as well as with mining. Impacts from these sources would be the same as Alternative 2.

Performing a soil survey on proposed land treatment, wood harvesting and "let-burn" areas on frail soils would better define the soils that are poorly suited for clearing and rehabilitation. This may result in exclusion of part or all of the frail soils from the treatment areas. This would eliminate the frail soil-range treatment conflict but may result in loss of treatment areas and AUMs indicated under the Interaction for W-1.1.

Comparative Analysis of Alternatives. Alternative 1, to protect 8,809 acres of frail watershed from grazing, would also eliminate grazing on about 16,072 acres of suitable soils. However, this alternative would allow complete protection of these areas from surface disturbance and cover reduction associated with grazing.

Alternative 2 would allow for grazing use in the pastures containing the frail soils but would classify the areas as unsuitable after five years if they did not improve to an SSF of 60 or less. This would allow for improvement through the recommended grazing management and new carrying capacities (Range recommendations), without an immediate reduction in AUMs. However, additional reductions might be necessary after five years.

Alternative 3 calls for the same grazing management as Alternative 2, but would cause restrictions on land treatments, burning, and wood harvesting by prohibiting burning on frail areas found to be unsuitable for clearing according to a soil survey. This, however, would help to prevent irreparable damage to the soils by these major disturbances.

Alternative 4 would cause an immediate loss of AUMs on the allotments until the areas show an SSF of 60 or less. This would further decrease the carrying capacity of the allotments and would relieve some of the grazing pressure on the frail areas.

As with Alternatives 2 and 3, grazing use would not be completely eliminated from the areas, but, on the other hand, would not result in a complete loss of suitable AUMs from the allotments. Possible restrictions on proposed land treatments, burns, and wood harvesting would be the same as Alternative 3.

Alternatives 2, 3 and 4 would all allow construction and excavation associated with rights-of-way, surface mining and saleable minerals.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 4.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 3 but modified in that suitability will not change until an evaluation is made after 15 years. This is consistent with the criteria by which certain frail watershed areas were determined to be suitable.

Rationale. See Area Manager's Recommendation and analysis for RM-1.1.

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979

Jensen
Jan 1981

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

ns low
n 1979
Recommendation W-1.2. Increase watershed cover and reduce soil loss by implementing the following intensive grazing management on 6,957 acres of heavily utilized vegetation (table 1 and Overlay 1):

1. Eliminate livestock grazing on these areas for an initial period of two full growing seasons (April, 1 through July, 15).
2. Following the initial rest, permit only moderate utilization of the key species in these areas. Establish moderate utilization at 50 percent for all seedings.

Rationale. Research evidence has shown that heavy grazing, through reduction of cover and trampling, generally increases runoff and erosion from rangelands. Light and moderate grazing (removal of 35 to 50 percent of the current year's growth of forage plants) appears to provide nearly as much protection of soils as non-grazing.

Range utilization inventory data collected in the planning unit in 1977 identified 16,344 acres of heavily and severely utilized vegetation. On 6,957 of these acres, erosion condition would be improved by increasing cover and by decreasing compaction and disturbance of soil by livestock trampling. Criteria used to identify areas that could be improved were, a watershed cover less than 60 percent and a Soil Surface Factor of 30 to 60. Grazing management on frail soils was addressed in Recommendation W-1.1.

Reduction in soil loss achieved at these sites will probably range from 5 to 30 percent and will strongly depend on the potential of the soil and vegetation to regain watershed cover following rest.

Support. Range.

Interactions. See attached.

Recommendation W-1.2

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Recommendation W-1.2.

Alternative 2. Implement the same management as indicated in W-1.2 with the following exceptions:

1. Allow existing AMPs to be implemented on Black Rock, First Point, and Swallow Park Allotments.
2. Allow rest-rotation grazing systems on Black Rock, Deer Spring Point, First Point, Ford Well, and Swallow Park allotments.
3. Allow surface mining instead of grazing management on the 370 acres identified under conflict with M-1.2. Incorporate erosion control stipulations into the mining plan as per SMCRA regulations.
4. Allow material sales of sand and gravel or burnt shale aggregate on the 220 acres in conflict with Minerals -2.1 and 2.2. Incorporate erosion control and rehabilitation stipulations into the mining plans.
5. Allow P-J and Oak harvesting on the 980 acres in conflict where a soil survey indicates that clearing of soils is suitable and opportunities for rehabilitation are good.

Interactions

1. Rest from grazing for two full years would not take place on 2,495 of 6,957 acres (138 AUMs) recommended for rest by Watershed W-1.2. In addition, greater-than-moderate use would occur on these areas. Lack of rest and continued heavy use would not allow cover to increase or soil erosion to decrease. Accelerated erosion will continue as under the present condition.
2. Rest rotation systems may continue to allow accelerated erosion on 4,686 out of 6,957 acres recommended for only moderate utilization by W-1.2. Could result in permanent losses in productivity and soil.
3. Surface mining on 370 acres will result in severe impacts to soils until rehabilitation occurs.
4. Some erosion, for the short term, may occur from excavation associated with sand and gravel or burnt shale aggregate sales. Rehabilitation would prevent long term erosion problems.
5. P-J and oak harvesting on the 980 acres identified in conflict, if done on suitable soils, may result in only slight short-term increases in erosion and should be compatible with intensive grazing management.
6. Grazing would be allowed on five allotments having frail soils recommended for exclusion of livestock: Cottonwood Spring, Glendale Bench, Isolated Tracts, Upper Place, and Swains Creek. This would allow further grazing impacts to 3,475 acres of frail soils utilized by livestock (see interaction with W1.1).

Alternative 3. Same as Alternative 2 except:

Do not allow rest-rotation grazing systems on Deer Spring Point and Ford Well allotments where there are no existing AMPs.

Interactions. Same as Alternative 2 except:

Only 2,495 acres (instead of 4,686 under alternative 2) recommended for not more than moderate use by W-1.2 would receive the heavy use associated with rest-rotation grazing systems.

Alternative 4. Same as Alternative 2 with the following exceptions:

1. Restrict the stocking levels of rest-rotation grazing systems to the carrying capacity of the grazed pastures for the first year of the rotation cycle to allow for recovery and improvement of the heavily grazed sites. After the first year of the cycle, allow grazing on the rest-rotation pastures at the stocking rates recommended by Range.

2. Omit 980 acres of heavily utilized vegetation from P-J and oak harvesting recommended in Forestry 1.1.

Interactions. Same as Alternative 2 with the following exceptions.

1. Holding the rest-rotation systems to the carrying capacity of the grazed pastures for the first year would allow for some improvement in erosion condition on W-1.2 areas. After the first year, however, each pasture may periodically be subject to more than moderate livestock use. The full year's rest every third year will result in some recovery of natural erosion rates. This may not be as satisfactory in controlling erosion as the original recommendation of restricting use on all W-1.2 to a moderate level of utilization.

2. About 980 acres of pinyon-juniper and oak cutting areas would be excluded from timber harvesting by private or commercial interests.

Comparative Analysis of Alternatives. Alternative 1 would interfere with existing AMPs on three allotments and would not permit the five rest-rotation grazing systems proposed by RM-2.2.

Alternative 2 would allow the existing AMPs and the five rest-rotation systems to be implemented as proposed. This would resolve all impacts to Range Management but would allow continued heavy grazing on these areas, probably resulting in continued accelerated erosion on 4,686 of 6,957 acres originally recommended for protection in W-1.2.

Alternative 3 would, by eliminating rest-rotation systems on two of five allotments, allow continued accelerated erosion on only 2,495 acres of W-1.2 areas.

Alternative 4, would protect the W-1.2 areas from excessive grazing pressure associated with rest-rotation grazing systems by allowing only moderate utilization during the first year of the grazing cycle. Erosional impacts would be minimized. Alternative 4 would also omit 980 acres from the proposed 2,820 acres of wood product harvest areas.

Alternatives 2, 3 and 4 would all allow surface mining and material sales from W-1.2 areas.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 4.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Rationale. Periodic rest associated with rest-rotation grazing systems will more than compensate for higher utilization levels and will speed the improvement of these heavily utilized areas. The custodial allotments, Red Hollow, Rocking Chair, and Upper Place, recommended by range to be grazed during some periods of the growing season, involve relatively small areas of federal range intermingled with private land. It is impractical to implement management or control season of use on these small areas. Therefore, the season will not be changed as recommended by W-1.2.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation with the following modification:

The rest rotation grazing systems will be stocked at the capacity of the allotment instead of the grazed pasture for the first year of the rotation cycles.

Rationale. This change is in accordance with a change in Bureau policy. See Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 80-178.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Zion

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Winslow
Jan 1979

Recommendation W-1.3. Reduce soil loss on 1,025 acres by removing sagebrush by spraying with herbicide followed by reseeding with grasses or forbs (table 1 and Overlay 1). Use contour furrowing following eradication of sagebrush to retain water and sediment. Seed by broadcast methods or by rangeland drill. Prohibit livestock grazing for at least two full growing years reseeding.

Rationale. The areas recommended for vegetative conversion are those which cannot be improved significantly through management alone but have site conditions suitable for treatment and establishment of a more protective herbaceous cover. Reductions in erosion will result from an overall increase in watershed cover and, to some extent, from improved infiltration-inducing characteristics associated with the contour furrowing and the new stand of grasses and forbs. Reduction in soil loss will probably range from 20 to 50 percent.

Present watershed cover on the proposed treatment areas ranges from 36 to 54 percent. Present Soil Surface Factors range from 39 to 54. The goal of conversion will be to decrease erosion loss by increasing watershed cover to at least 65 percent.

Spraying is the most hydrologically favorable methods of sagebrush eradication. Plowing or railing are not suitable alternatives from a watershed standpoint because of the associated soil disturbance.

Support. Operations

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Recommendation W-1.3

Alternative 1. Accept MFP 1 Recommendation W-1.3.

Alternative 2. Reject W-1.3; do not perform land treatments. Allow unrestricted ORV use on those areas.

Impact Identification

1. No positive benefits to soils, wildlife, and range would occur as described under the recommendation.
2. No impact to ORVs would exist under this alternative.

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1 (original recommendation).

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Winslow
Jan 1979

Recommendation W-1.4. Stabilize streambanks and reduce sediment yield along 12.5 miles of stream channels by performing intensive water control treatments including gully headcut stabilization and check dams (table 1 and Overlay 1). Specific locations of necessary structures or treatments along these stream channel reaches will be determined following preparation of an activity plan for each area.

Rationale. This recommendation would stabilize all stream banks along reaches where intensive treatments appear technically feasible. Benefits derived from the recommendation would include a reduction in suspended sediment downstream with an overall improvement in water quality and a halting of soil loss of rangeland soil along these sections. The actual reduction in sediment yield from each stream cannot be stated but the total unit-wide reduction would probably not exceed five percent.

Support. Operations.

Interactions. See attached.

Recommendation W-1.4

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Recommendation W-1.4.

Alternative 2. Perform channel treatments recommended in W-1.4 with the following exceptions and provisions:

1. Omit all portions of stream channels located within the proposed strip mining areas. If these areas are found to be unsuitable according to the Coal Unsuitability criteria, perform the channel treatments as originally recommended.

2. Incorporate erosion control stipulations into right-of-way applications to insure that erosion control objectives are met where road construction or upgrading activities take place at crossings of channels recommended for treatment.

Alternative 2 Impacts

1. Excavation associated with surface mining will severely alter drainages listed in W-1.1. Erosion would be controlled by strict erosion control regulations incorporated into mining plan. Rehabilitation could eventually improve these channels following mining.

2. Sales of sand and gravel would be excluded from the stream channel areas on Mill Creek, Adams Wash, and Slide Canyon.
3. ORV use would be restricted from all stream channel treatment areas. (Items 2 and 3 are interactions with Alternative 1).

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Winslow
Jan 1979 Recommendation W-1.5. Reduce erosion by closing the following section of road (Overlay 1).

1. One fourth mile in T. 40 S., R. 5 W., Section 15.

Rehabilitate by ripping and by construction of water bars followed by seeding with grasses and forbs. Place gates and fences where necessary to prohibit vehicle travel.

Rationale. Accelerated erosion from this unnecessary road would be eliminated or greatly reduced. Only occasional vehicle use occurs at the present time, yet it remains exposed to water erosional forces. Rills and gullies have developed in or along its course.

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions. See attached.

Recommendation W-1.5

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Recommendation W-1.5.

Alternative 2. Allow the road to be developed and upgraded according to the right-of-way application covered by L-3.1. Incorporate erosion control stipulations into the right-of-way grant.

Impact Identification

1. Upgrading the road will allow for effective erosion control and could accomplish the same objective as the original recommendation.

Team
Feb 1979 Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Fagan
June 1979 Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981 Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	

Objective W-2. Reduce and control flood and sediment damage, both on and off public lands in the planning unit.

Rationale. This objective is a Bureau of Land Management Watershed program objective (BLM Manual 1603.12 E. 3 C). Step 3 of the URA indicates that flood damage to private farm land and the communities of Glendale, Orderville and Mt. Carmel has occasionally been high in the past. Flood control efforts such as contour trenching and dams on public land can help to allieviate potential flood damage in the future. However, much of the area where flood waters originate is private, state, or Forest Service land, and efforts by the BLM would have to be coordinated and performed in conjunction with treatments on these lands. No flood control projects can be performed on public land without cooperation of the other entities.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Watersheds

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Winslow
Jan 1979

Recommendation W-2.1. Reduce flood runoff from public land on 1,140 acres in the Muddy Creek drainage by performing land treatments, including pinyon juniper eradication and contour trenching (Overlay 1 and table 1). The exact number and type of treatments cannot be stated until a complete activity plan is completed for the area. Pinyon-juniper removal should be done by chaining, followed by re-seeding with grasses and forbs. Livestock should be excluded following treatment until establishment of seedings, at least two growing seasons.

Rationale. This recommendation will reduce flood runoff and damage to private agricultural land downstream near the junction of Muddy Creek and East Fork Virgin River. Onsite, consumptive use of water could increase by as much as 125 acre feet per year depending on the extent and effectiveness of treatments. This treatment can only be performed in conjunction with a comprehensive flood control plan for the Muddy Creek drainage, which would require the cooperation of private land-owners, the State of Utah, the Soil Conservation Service and perhaps the Forest Service.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Recommendation W-2.1

Alternative 1. Accept MFP recommendation W-2.1

Alternative 2. Do not perform flood control treatments.

Impact Identification

1. Flood runoff and erosion would continue to be a problem from this area. No initiation of cooperative effort to control flood damage downstream on the part of the BLM would take place.

2. No positive impacts to wildlife and range will occur.

Team
Feb 1979

Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1 (MFP recommendation W-2.1).

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation. The value of the project outweighs any inconvenience of a temporary closure to ORV use. Reasonable protective measures will be incorporated to protect visual values.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

TABLE 1

Recommended Areas for Management or Treatment
to Reduce Erosion

Allotment Number and Name	W-1.1 Eliminate Livestock Use (Acres)	W-1.2 Improve Livestock Management (Acres)	W-1.3 Vegetation Conversion (Acres)	W-1.4 Intensive Stream Channel Treatments (Stream and Miles)	W-1.5 Road Closure (Miles)	W-2.1 Flood Control Treatment (Acres)
4002 Alton	.....	80	.....	.....	....	.....
4004 Bald Knoll	.....	.....	.....	Bald Knoll Hollow, 1.5 Unnamed Drainage, 0.5	....	.....
4008 Black Rock	.....	510	.....	.....	....	.....
4012 Buck Knoll	2,600	.....	205	.....	....	.....
4016 Burnt Flat	20	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
4027 Cottonwood Spring	1,175	811	.....	.....	....	.....
4029 Cove	.....	45	.....	.....	....	.....
4030 Deer Springs Point	.....	130	.....	Adams Wash, 0.5 Slide Canyon, 1.5	....	.....
4034 Dry Wash	20	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
4150 Elkheart Cliffs	200	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
4041 First Point	.....	210	.....	.....	....	.....
4047 Ford Well	.....	2,061	.....	Red Wash, 1.0	....	.....
4048 Four Mile	530	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
4051 Glendale Bench	1,179	240	.....	.....	....	.....
4062 Isolated Tracts	400	45	150	.....	....	.....
4070 Levanger Lakes	.....	100	.....	.....	....	.....
4081 Meadow Canyon	40	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
4082 Mill Creek	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek, 1.0 Mineral Creek, 0.5 Coal Canyon, 1.0 Adams Wash, 1.0	....	.....

(continued)

TABLE 1 (concluded)

Allotment Number and Name	W-1.1 Eliminate Livestock Use (Acres)		W-1.2 Improve Livestock Management (Acres)		W-1.3 Vegetation Conversion (Acres)		W-1.4 Intensive Stream Channel Treatments (Stream and Hiles)		W-1.5 Road Closure (Hiles)		W-2.1 Flood Control Treatment (Acres)	
4097 Red Hollow	.....		60		.....		.....		.....		.....
4100 Rocking Chair	.....		355		.....		.....		.....		.....
4112 Sink Valley	.....		150		.....		Sink Valley, 1.0 Side drainages		.....		.....
4113 Spencer Bench	785		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
4151 Spring Hollow	330		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
4117 Sugar Knoll	749		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
4119 Swains Creek	251		90		.....		.....		.....		.....
4120 Swallow Park	.....		1,775		670		Bullrush Gorge, 1.5 Bullrush Hollow, 1.5		.....		.....
4129 Upper Place	470		295		.....		.....		0.25		.....
4138 Zion	60		.....		.....		.....		.....		1,140	
TOTALS	8,809		6,957		1,025		12.5		0.25		1,140	

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation W-1.1. Reduce erosion and runoff on 5,423 acres of frail soils in the planning unit by eliminating livestock use in the pastures containing these soils.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation										
Durkee	Lands-1.1a	(-) W-1.1 identifies areas of frail soils and recommends elimination of grazing use on them. L-1.1a, while it does not address grazing per se, does recommend if disposal of 10 acres of public land in T. 40 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 34 for use as a sanitary land fill. This use may conflict with the designation of frail watershed of the same area. (Glendale Bench).	Yes - landfill plan can be modified to address frail soils needed.	No										
Durkee	Lands-1.2b	(-) W-1.1 identified areas of frail soils and recommends their management as frail watersheds. This would conflict with the disposal of lands for agricultural use contemplated by L-1.2. T. 40 S., R. 7 W., Secs. 26 and 34 (7.48 acres - Sugar Knoll).	No	Yes										
Durkee	Lands-3.2	(-) W-1.1 would establish a frail watershed, parts of which would conflict with the utility corridor contemplated by L-3.2 in T. 40 S., R. 6 W., Secs. 34 and 35 (300 acres-Elbow Falls, Four Mile).	Yes - corridor can be modified or stipulations imposed on its users.	No										
Durkee	Lands-3.4	(-) L-3.4 contemplates upgrading of a County Road which established by W-1.1 in T. 40 S., R. 6 W., Secs. 34 and 35. (Elbow Falls and Four Mile).	Yes - stipulations can be imposed	No										
Dalness	M-1.2	(-) Watershed 1.1 recommends protection of frail watershed areas from grazing on areas proposed for surface mining in M-1.2.												
		<table><thead><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Acreage of Surface Mining</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>4113 Spencer Bench</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>4012 Buck Knoll</td><td>555</td></tr><tr><td>4129 Upper Place</td><td>120</td></tr></tbody></table>	Allotments	Acreage of Surface Mining	4113 Spencer Bench	400	4012 Buck Knoll	555	4129 Upper Place	120				
Allotments	Acreage of Surface Mining													
4113 Spencer Bench	400													
4012 Buck Knoll	555													
4129 Upper Place	120													
Dalness	M-2.1	(-) Watershed 1.1 recommends elimination of livestock to improve erosion on areas M-2.1 recommends for sale and excavation of sand and gravel. The two uses are incompatible												
		<table><thead><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Acreage of Frail Soil-Material Sale Overlap</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>4117 Sugar Knoll</td><td>290</td></tr><tr><td>4150 Elkheart Cliffs</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>4151 Spring Hollow</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>4062 Isolated Tracts</td><td>20</td></tr></tbody></table>	Allotment	Acreage of Frail Soil-Material Sale Overlap	4117 Sugar Knoll	290	4150 Elkheart Cliffs	200	4151 Spring Hollow	100	4062 Isolated Tracts	20		
Allotment	Acreage of Frail Soil-Material Sale Overlap													
4117 Sugar Knoll	290													
4150 Elkheart Cliffs	200													
4151 Spring Hollow	100													
4062 Isolated Tracts	20													

Continued

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
McRae	RM-1.2	(-) W-1.1 recommendation would exclude the following acres and AUMs from grazing:		
		<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>	<u>Federal AUMs</u>
		Buck Knoll	3,725	167
		Burnt Flat	726	21
		Cottonwood Spring	2,236	94
		Dry Wash	570	35
		Four Mile	1,695	59
		Glendale Bench	1,784	71
		Isolated Tract	1,430	65
		Meadow Canyon	1,453	27
		Spencer Bench	1,668	97
		Spring Hollow	330	8
		Sugar Knoll	620	15
		Swains Creek	341	17
		Upper Place	635	20
		Zion	7,668	269
		TOTAL	24,881	965
McRae	RM-2.2	(-) Watershed recommendation for frail watersheds would eliminate livestock grazing on the following allotments unless frail areas are fenced separate: Buck Knoll, Burnt Flat, Cottonwood Spring, Dry Wash, Four Mile, Isolated Tract, Meadow Canyon, Spencer Bench, Spring Hollow, Zion.		No Part
McRae	RM-2.6	(-) Land treatments proposed on frail watershed: 1,500 acres and 250 AUMs.		Yes Part
McRae	RM-2.8	(-) Frail watershed acres where AUMs were authorized (see table above).		
McRae	RM-3.1	(-) Watershed recommendations to protect frail watershed areas would conflict with areas that are recommended for burning land treatment.		
		<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>AUMs</u>
		Cottonwood Spring	80	13
		Four Mile	470	78
		Glendale Bench	520	87
		Isolated Tract	80	13
			1,150	191

(continued)

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Hedges	WL-1.1	(+) Eliminating livestock use in Glendale Bench, Sugar Knoll Upper Place, and Zion allotments would provide rest for browse plants and eliminate livestock-deer conflicts on these allotments.		
Hedges	WL-2.1	(+) Eliminating livestock use on the 14 allotments listed in table 1 Watershed would ensure that forage is available for deer.		
Hedges	WL-3.1	(+) Eliminating livestock use on Upper Place Allotment would protect 5 acres of riparian habitat.		
Sauvage	URA Values; Rec. V.R.	(+) Protection of the soils in these areas would improve wildlife habitat, natural values, and probably scenic quality due to better vegetative cover.		
Winslow	W-1.2	(+) Watershed 1.1 recommends elimination of livestock from allotments to protect frail soils while W-1.2 recommends rest and moderate use on some soils within the same allotments.		
		<u>Allotments</u>	<u>W-1.2 Acreage in Conflict</u>	
		4027 Cottonwood Spring	811	
		4051 Glendale Bench	240	
		4062 Isolated Tracts	45	
		4129 Upper Place	470	
			<u>1,566</u>	

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation W-1.2. Implement intensive grazing management on 6,957 acres of heavily utilized vegetation. Eliminate livestock grazing for two full grazing seasons. Permit only moderate utilization of the key species in these areas.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																								
McRae	RM-1.1	<p>(-) Black Rock, First Point and Swallow Park were No not changed to grazing only during the dormant season in the interim because of existing AMPs; therefore, the watershed recommendation to rest two full growing seasons will conflict as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>510 ac.</td><td>20 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>210 ac.</td><td>30 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>Swallow Park</td><td>1,775 ac.</td><td>88 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>2,495 ac.</u></td><td><u>138 AUMs</u></td></tr></table> <p>In addition, the following custodial allotments would not be rested for two years during the growing season:</p> <table><tr><td>Red Hollow</td><td>60 ac.</td><td>16 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>Rocking Chair</td><td>355 ac.</td><td>7 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>Upper Place</td><td>295 ac.</td><td>8 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>710 ac.</u></td><td><u>31 AUMs</u></td></tr></table>	Black Rock	510 ac.	20 AUMs	First Point	210 ac.	30 AUMs	Swallow Park	1,775 ac.	88 AUMs		<u>2,495 ac.</u>	<u>138 AUMs</u>	Red Hollow	60 ac.	16 AUMs	Rocking Chair	355 ac.	7 AUMs	Upper Place	295 ac.	8 AUMs		<u>710 ac.</u>	<u>31 AUMs</u>		Part
Black Rock	510 ac.	20 AUMs																										
First Point	210 ac.	30 AUMs																										
Swallow Park	1,775 ac.	88 AUMs																										
	<u>2,495 ac.</u>	<u>138 AUMs</u>																										
Red Hollow	60 ac.	16 AUMs																										
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Upper Place	295 ac.	8 AUMs																										
	<u>710 ac.</u>	<u>31 AUMs</u>																										
McRae	RM-1.2	<p>(-) Watershed recommendation does not allow more than 50 percent utilization of key species. Allotments following existing AMPs will exceed 50 percent utilization on grazed pastures.</p> <table><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>510 ac.</td><td>20 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>210 ac.</td><td>30 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>Swallow Park</td><td>1,775 ac.</td><td>88 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>2,495 ac.</u></td><td><u>138 AUMs</u></td></tr></table>	Black Rock	510 ac.	20 AUMs	First Point	210 ac.	30 AUMs	Swallow Park	1,775 ac.	88 AUMs		<u>2,495 ac.</u>	<u>138 AUMs</u>	No	Part												
Black Rock	510 ac.	20 AUMs																										
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Swallow Park	1,775 ac.	88 AUMs																										
	<u>2,495 ac.</u>	<u>138 AUMs</u>																										
McRae	RM-2.2	<p>(-) Five rest rotation grazing systems proposed would allow grazing in excess of moderate or 50 percent utilization on the grazed pastures of the following allotments.</p> <p>RR-GS - Black Rock, Deer Spring, First Point, Ford Well, Swallow Park.</p>	No	Part																								
Hedges	WL-1.1	<p>(+) Resting Black Rock, First Point, Ford Well, Glendale Bench, Red Hollow, Rocking Chair, Sink Valley, Swallow Park, and Upper Place allotments for 2 years is complementary to this wildlife recommendation to rest those allotments for 2 years.</p>																										

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation														
Hedges	WL-3.1	(+)Resting Upper Place allotment for 2 years and reducing use on key species would benefit riparian vegetation in Fuller Cove.																
Sauvage	URA Values-Recreation and Visual Resources	(+) + Protection of the watershed in these areas would improve wildlife habitat, natural values, and probably scenic quality due to better vegetative cover.																
Dalness	M-1.2	(-) Watershed 1.2 recommends intensive livestock management to improve erosion condition on areas where Minerals 1.2 would allow surface mining.																
		<table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Acreage of W-1.2 in Coal Area</th></tr><tr><td>4002 Alton</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>4029 Cove</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>4062 Isolated Tracts</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>4070 Levanger Lakes</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>4112 Sink Valley</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>370</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Acreage of W-1.2 in Coal Area	4002 Alton	80	4029 Cove	45	4062 Isolated Tracts	45	4070 Levanger Lakes	100	4112 Sink Valley	100		370		
Allotment	Acreage of W-1.2 in Coal Area																	
4002 Alton	80																	
4029 Cove	45																	
4062 Isolated Tracts	45																	
4070 Levanger Lakes	100																	
4112 Sink Valley	100																	
	370																	
Dalness	M-2.1	(-) Watershed 1.2 recommends intensive livestock management to improve erosion on areas that fall within the area recommended for free use permits and material sales of sand and gravel (M-2.1) Uses are not compatible.																
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Acreage of Overlap</th></tr><tr><td>4119 Swains Creek</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>4112 Sink Valley</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>120</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acreage of Overlap	4119 Swains Creek	30	4112 Sink Valley	90		120								
Allotments	Acreage of Overlap																	
4119 Swains Creek	30																	
4112 Sink Valley	90																	
	120																	
Dalness	M-2.2	(-) Watershed 1.2 recommends intensive livestock management to improve erosion condition on areas that Minerals 2.2 recommends for free use permits and material sales for burnt shale aggregate. Possible excavation and livestock management are not compatible.																
		<table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Acreage of Overlap</th></tr><tr><td>4070 Levanger Lakes</td><td>110</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Acreage of Overlap	4070 Levanger Lakes	110												
Allotment	Acreage of Overlap																	
4070 Levanger Lakes	110																	
Winslow	W-1.1	(-) Watershed 1.2 recommends 2 years rest and moderate grazing on heavily utilized areas in allotments recommended for exclusion of livestock grazing in W-1.1. Livestock would graze on frail watershed areas. Allotments: Cottonwood Spring, Glendale Bench, Isolated Tracts, Upper Place, and Swain's Creek.																

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation W-1.3. Perform land treatments on 1,025 acres of sagebrush. Contour furrow. Prohibit livestock grazing for two full years.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																
McRae	RM-1.2	(+) Watershed's treatment recommendation has a positive impact if done in the interim period. <table><tr><th><u>Allotments</u></th><th><u>Increased AUMs</u></th></tr><tr><td>Buck Knoll</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Isolated Tract</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Red Hollow</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Rocking Chair</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Swallow Park</td><td>78</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>188</u></td></tr></table>	<u>Allotments</u>	<u>Increased AUMs</u>	Buck Knoll	24	Isolated Tract	18	Red Hollow	7	Rocking Chair	42	Sink Valley	19	Swallow Park	78		<u>188</u>	No	Part
<u>Allotments</u>	<u>Increased AUMs</u>																			
Buck Knoll	24																			
Isolated Tract	18																			
Red Hollow	7																			
Rocking Chair	42																			
Sink Valley	19																			
Swallow Park	78																			
	<u>188</u>																			
McRae	RM-2.6	(+) Both watershed and range recommends land treatments on: <table><tr><th><u>Allotments</u></th><th><u>Acres</u></th><th><u>AUMs</u></th></tr><tr><td>Swallow Park</td><td>670</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td>Buck Knoll</td><td>205</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Isolated Tract</td><td>150</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,025</u></td><td><u>127</u></td></tr></table>	<u>Allotments</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>AUMs</u>	Swallow Park	670	84	Buck Knoll	205	24	Isolated Tract	150	19		<u>1,025</u>	<u>127</u>			
<u>Allotments</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>AUMs</u>																		
Swallow Park	670	84																		
Buck Knoll	205	24																		
Isolated Tract	150	19																		
	<u>1,025</u>	<u>127</u>																		
McRae	RM-2.8	(+) Watershed treatment recommendation would increase AUMs on 1,025 acres on the following allotments. <table><tr><td>Buck Knoll</td><td>19 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>Isolated Tract</td><td>16 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td>Swallow Park</td><td>77 AUMs</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>112 AUMs</u></td></tr></table>	Buck Knoll	19 AUMs	Isolated Tract	16 AUMs	Swallow Park	77 AUMs		<u>112 AUMs</u>	No	Part								
Buck Knoll	19 AUMs																			
Isolated Tract	16 AUMs																			
Swallow Park	77 AUMs																			
	<u>112 AUMs</u>																			
McRae	RM-3.1	(+) Watershed recommendation is complementary to burning proposal of range recommendation on Four Mile and Isolated Tract Allotments. <table><tr><td>Four Mile</td><td>200 Ac.</td></tr><tr><td>Isolated Tract</td><td>60 Ac.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>260 Ac.</u></td></tr></table>	Four Mile	200 Ac.	Isolated Tract	60 Ac.		<u>260 Ac.</u>												
Four Mile	200 Ac.																			
Isolated Tract	60 Ac.																			
	<u>260 Ac.</u>																			
Hedges	WL-1.1	(+) This recommendation would provide 2 years rest to browse species and may reduce use on bitterbrush by livestock.																		
Sauvage	R-3.1	(-) The 1,115 acres would probably be closed to ORVS for a temporary period (at least 2 years).																		

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Sauvage	URA Values; Rec.	(+) Probable improvement in wildlife habitat for game and non-game species.		
Sauvage	URA values; Scenic Quality	(+) Increased vegetative cover may result in better scenic quality, but the contour farrowing would last many years as an unnatural feature on the landscape.		

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

McRae
Jan 1979 Recommendation RM-2.1. To help in the design and implementation of grazing systems consolidate six allotments out of 24 (table 2 and Overlay 2).

Rationale. By consolidating allotments a grazing system can be implemented using each allotment as a pasture. This is less expensive because less cross-fencing will be needed and often fewer water developments will be necessary. Consolidation creates allotments large enough to make improvements economically feasible. Consolidation of allotments helps achieve better livestock management at the lowest cost. Better livestock management results in improvement in the condition and trend of desirable livestock forage and increased production. This helps meet the stated objective and long-term Bureau objectives (1603.12G3B).

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP Step 2.1 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. No Impact. See attached MFP interaction.

Alternative 2. Refuse MFP Step 2.1 activity recommendation.

Impact Identification. Pastures of allotments scheduled for consolidation would remain unbalanced, proposed grazing systems could not be implemented.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would not generate any negative impact to other activities. This alternative would provide for more effective livestock management at a lower cost.

Team
Feb 1979 Team Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 1.

Fagan
June 1979 Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981 Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation with the following modification: any operator who does not wish to be consolidated for management purposes may be allowed to remain in an individual allotment, but use will be allowed only after seed ripe of key species and no later than March 1 in the spring.

Rationale. Consolidation of allotments are considered necessary to allow grazing during the plant growing season where rest would be provided to protect the physiological requirements of the plants. If it is more convenient for an operator to manage his operation on an individual allotment, the physiological requirements of the plants will be met by the decision.

Note. Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

McRae
Jan 1979

Recommendation RM-2.2. On 21 allotments, implement seven fall grazing systems, nine rest-rotation grazing systems, and five deferred-rotation grazing systems, totaling 43 pastures for intensive management (table 2 and Overlay 2).

Support. District Manager decision.

Rationale. The present grazing use of the allotments is made during the spring and summer each year. This has resulted in an increase in less desirable plants such as pinyon-juniper and big sagebrush and a decrease in the more desirable grass and browse species. Grazing each year during the growing season also results in poor vigor of the desirable plants. Grazing management systems provide periodic rest for the plants during the critical spring growing season and allow the desirable species to regain vigor and improve in condition and composition.

Bureau policy (1603.2364a) states that proper management of livestock grazing will be accomplished through AMPs to the extent possible and AMPs will be designed to accomplish objectives of all related program activities as set forth in MFPs, to the extent these objectives can be achieved through livestock management.

Interactions. See attached.

Tea.
n 1979

Alternative 1. Accept RM-2.2 recommendation.

Impact Identification. See below.

Alternative 2. Accept RM-2.2 recommendation with the following exceptions.

1. Allow cattle to continue grazing on frail watersheds, but AUMs will not be counted on these areas until SSF improves to below 60 (W-1.1).

2. Rest rotation grazing systems will not utilize any pasture more than moderate (50 percent utilization of the key species) use for one year if the allotment is in ecological poor-fair conditions. (W-1.2). (W-present situation).

Impact Identification.

1. Loss of 6,675 acres and 243 AUMs due to not counting AUMs on frail watersheds.

2. Loss of an estimated 1,000 AUMs by not allowing more than moderate use on rest rotation grazing systems.

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation W-1.5. Close section of road in T. 40 S., R. 5 W., Section 15.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
Durkee	L-3.1	(-) W-1.5 recommends closing and rehabilitation of a road in T. 40 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 15 which is part of the right-of-way application covered by L-3.1 and which will receive continued use if the right-of-way is granted. (Upper Place).	Yes - stipulations can be imposed in the right-of-way grant to protect the road.	No
Sauvage	R-3.1	(-) Closure of ¼ mile of road	Compromise is not necessary since old poorly designed road grade and an alternative route exists.	

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation W-2.1. Perform flood control treat on 1,140 acres in the Muddy Creek drainage, Zion Allotment. Chain pinyon-juniper.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
McRae	RM-1.2	(+) Watershed's treatment recommendation will have a positive impact if done in the interim period. Zion allotment 200 AUMs increase.		
McRae	RM-2.6	(+) Land treatment on Zion allotment will provide an additional 200 AUMs on 1,495 acres.		
McRae	RM-2.8	(+) Watershed treatment recommendation would increase AUMs on 1,495 acres on the Zion allotment by 200 AUMs.	No	Part
Hedges	Wildlife Present Situation	(+) Land treatments would improve habitat for many wildlife species including deer, rabbits, and doves.		
Sauvage	R-3.1	(-) ORV use would be restricted in this portion of the Muddy Creek drainage for a temporary period (at least 2 years).		
Sauvage	URA Values - Rec.	(+) Probable improvement in wildlife habitat-game and non-game.		
Sauvage	URA Values - Visual	(-) Contour trenching and P-J eradication may both remain as unnatural features on the landscape. (+) Improved vegetative cover may improve scenic quality.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation W-1.4. Perform intensive water control treatments on 12.5 miles of stream channels.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation												
Durkee	L-2.1	(-) W-1.4 identified streams for intensive treatment L-2.1 identifies a road as needing a right-of-way for Kane County which crosses one of these streams in T. 40 S., R. 3 W., Secs. 19 and 21. (Mill Creek)	Yes - stipulations to protect the stream, can be placed in the right-of-way	No												
Durkee	L-3.1	(-) L-3.1 contemplates a road right-of-way which crosses a W-1.4 stream in T. 40 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 15 (Sink Valley).	yes - stipulations to protect the stream, can be placed in the right-of-way.	No												
Dalness	M-1.2	Watershed 1.4 recommends stream channel treatments on drainages located in area proposed for strip mining by Minerals 1.2. The two uses are not compatible.														
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Stream Channel (mileage)</th></tr><tr><td>4004 Bald Knoll</td><td>Bald Knoll Hollow (0.5)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Unnamed drainage (0.5)</td></tr><tr><td>4082 Mill Creek</td><td>Mill Creek (0.5)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Coal Canyon (0.5)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mineral Creek (0.5)</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Stream Channel (mileage)	4004 Bald Knoll	Bald Knoll Hollow (0.5)		Unnamed drainage (0.5)	4082 Mill Creek	Mill Creek (0.5)		Coal Canyon (0.5)		Mineral Creek (0.5)		
Allotments	Stream Channel (mileage)															
4004 Bald Knoll	Bald Knoll Hollow (0.5)															
	Unnamed drainage (0.5)															
4082 Mill Creek	Mill Creek (0.5)															
	Coal Canyon (0.5)															
	Mineral Creek (0.5)															
Dalness	M-2.1	(-) Watershed 1.4 recommends stream channels for treatment which are located in the area recommended for free use permit and material sales of sand and gravel by M-2.1. The two uses are not compatible.														
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Stream Channels (mileage)</th></tr><tr><td>4082 Mill Creek</td><td>Mill Creek (1.0)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Adams Wash (1.0)</td></tr><tr><td>4030 Deer Springs</td><td>Slide Canyon (1.0)</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Stream Channels (mileage)	4082 Mill Creek	Mill Creek (1.0)		Adams Wash (1.0)	4030 Deer Springs	Slide Canyon (1.0)						
Allotments	Stream Channels (mileage)															
4082 Mill Creek	Mill Creek (1.0)															
	Adams Wash (1.0)															
4030 Deer Springs	Slide Canyon (1.0)															
Hedges	WL-3.1	(+) Stabilization of Mill Creek may improve riparian vegetation along this stream.														
Sauvage	R-3.1	(-) It is probable that ORV use would be restricted along these streams for an indefinite period.														
Sauvage	URA Values	(+) Stabilized streambanks will produce lush more natural riparian growth and improved wildlife habitat. Lusher vegetative patterns along stream courses are more aesthetically appealing than barren washes particularly in drier ecosystems.														

Reconciliation of URA Step 4

1. Mule Deer Habitat Maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.
2. Coyote and Mountain Lion Habitat Maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.
3. Rabbit Habitat Improvement. Demands for hunting are too low to justify habitat improvement projects. Demands can be met on existing habitat.
4. Rabbit Habitat Maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.
5. Sage Grouse Habitat Expansion. Demands for hunting are too low to justify habitat expansion projects.
6. Sage Grouse Habitat Improvement. Demands for hunting are too low to justify habitat improvement projects. Hunting demands can be met on existing habitat.
7. Sage Grouse Habitat Maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.
8. Turkey Habitat Improvement. Sufficient habitat is available to meet the needs of turkeys without additional habitat improvements.
9. Turkey Habitat Maintenance. These areas are in good condition and are meeting the species habitat requirements.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	

ledges
wain
agan
lensen
Dec 1978

Objective WL-1. Increase the amount of bitterbrush and mountain mahogany in the vegetative composition from less than 5 percent to 10 percent on 14 allotments with serious deer-livestock grazing use conflicts.

Rationale. There are 14 grazing allotments identified in URA Step 3 as having serious grazing conflicts between livestock and mule deer. This conflict is for forage and has resulted in severe overutilization of bitterbrush and mahogany. These species have been reduced to less than 5 percent of the vegetative composition as a result of this heavy use. Ten of these allotments are moderate or high deer winter use areas. A vegetative composition of 15 percent bitterbrush occurs on ungrazed relict areas in the planning unit.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

ledges
lan 1979 Recommendation WL-1.1. Eliminate livestock grazing for an initial period of 2 years and allow rest during the growing season in 2 consecutive years out of 4 thereafter on 14 allotments with deer-livestock use conflicts (table 1 and Overlay 1).

Support. Range.

Rationale. Bitterbrush and mountain mahogany require 2 years to produce seed, so would benefit from 2 years of rest. Shrub vigor and size would also improve from the rest period. Two years of rest would provide an opportunity for seeding establishment and growth. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. Improving the quality of forage on these allotments would help to meet public demands.

eam
lan 1979 Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept recommendation.

el
an Interactions. Same as previously identified.

Alternative 2. Rest all allotments listed in table 1 for an initial period of 1 year except Ford Well, Glendale Bench, and Mill Creek which range proposes to rest for 2 years.

eam
an 1979 Interactions. This alternative would provide some rest to important browse species which would improve shrub vigor. However seed production and seedling establishment may not occur with only 1 year of rest. Implementation of grazing systems would be detained for 1 year.

Alternative 3. Rest Sugar Knoll, Ford Well, Mill Creek, and Glendale Bench Allotments for 2 years.

eam
an 1979 Interactions. This alternative would not provide rest for important browse species on most allotments except as provided by grazing systems. Conflicts between deer and livestock may still occur on many allotments. Conflicts with range recommendations RM-1.1, RM-1.2, RM-2.2, and RM-2.7 would be resolved with this alternative.

Alternative 4. Reject recommendation 1.1.

eam
an 1979 Interactions. Same as Alternative 3 except that Sugar Knoll, Ford Well, Mill Creek, and Glendale Bench allotments would not be rested for

2 years, which conflicts with range recommendations RM-1.1, RM-1.2, RM-2.2, and RM-2.7.

Comparative Analysis. Alternatives 1 and 2 would result in negative impacts to the livestock operators involved. Operators would have to locate additional pastures in which to run their livestock while their allotments are being rested. Deer habitat would be improved by either alternative 1 or 2, although alternative 1 would provide an additional year of rest for the vegetation on these allotments. Alternatives 3 and 4 are the least desirable for wildlife values. Alternative 3 provides 2 years rest for browse on 4 of 14 allotments with deer-livestock use conflicts. Alternative 4 does not provide rest for any of the 14 allotments. Browse species would not receive rest except as designed in the grazing systems. Use conflicts between deer and livestock may not be resolved with these alternatives. Alternative 4 would be the best alternative to the livestock operators.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 3:

Area Manager's Multiple Use Analysis. See Area Manager's analysis in RM-2.7.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. No allotments will be rested as proposed except in relation to land treatments that are recommended.

Ford Well and Sugar Knoll will be grazed only during the dormant season (October to March) for 2 full years (see RM-1.1)

Allotments will not be rested 2 consecutive years out of 4 as recommended. The adjustments in carrying capacity combined with the fact that some parts of all browse plants are producing seed every year makes this recommendation unnecessary. Bitterbrush seed takes 2 years to be produced, but all parts of every browse plant are not grazed every year, so seed will be produced without implementing 2 years consecutive rest out of every 4 years of grazing.

The above procedure will reduce livestock-deer conflicts in allotments with the greatest problem and the highest concentration of deer numbers, Ford Well, and Sugar Knoll. The other allotments with fewer deer numbers will be monitored to see if further adjustments are needed to improve browse conditions after intensive grazing management systems are implemented.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation except that Ford Well and Sugar Knoll Allotments will be grazed after seed ripe.

Rationale. Refer to RM-1.1.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979

Fagan
June 1979

Jensen
Jan 1981

TABLE 1

Allotments with Deer - Livestock Use Conflicts

Priority	Allotment	Deer Concentrations	Allotment Acres
1	Ford Well	High	7,981
1	Sugar Knoll	High	1,739
2	Bald Knoll	Moderate	6,701
2	Black Rock	Moderate	18,044
2	Gardner Hollow	Moderate	2,200
2	Glendale Bench	Moderate	1,784
2	Sink Valley	Moderate	8,329
2	Swallow Park	Moderate	11,594
2	Upper Place	Moderate	1,715
2	Zion	Moderate	11,012
3	First Point	Low	6,216
3	Mill Creek	Low	13,480
3	Red Hollow	Low	801
3	Rocking Chair	Low	<u>1,631</u>
TOTAL			92,227

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

Hedges
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective. WL-2. Improve the condition and trend of mule deer habitat on 85,360 acres of summer range and 45,170 acres of winter range through forage allocation for potential deer numbers (4,500 deer), and vegetative manipulation on 13,270 acres, providing 1,090 AUMs of forage. The desired vegetative composition on the treatment sites is 40 percent browse including 10 to 15 percent bitterbrush and mountain mahogany, 30 percent grasses, and 30 percent forbs.

Rationale. There are 130,530 acres of mule deer habitat that are presently in less than good condition. The condition on much of this acreage can be attributed to overgrazing by livestock and deer in the past. Serious grazing conflicts between livestock and deer are still occurring on 28,900 acres of important deer range.

There are 13,270 acres of important deer habitat that can be treated to provide additional forage for deer. Allocating forage for potential deer numbers (4,500) would assure that adequate good quality forage would be available when the deer herds reach potential numbers. Present herd sizes (1,500) are approximately one-third of the potential herd size.

The mule deer is the most important game species in the planning unit. In 1975, hunters spent \$152,820 to hunt deer on public lands in Kane County (PAA). Fifty to 60 percent of this use occurred in the Zion Planning Unit. Hunter use is expected to increase about 6 percent per year. Demands for mule deer hunting in 1985 will be nearly double the use reported in 1975.

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Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Hedges
Jan 1979

Recommendation WL-2.1. Allocate forage on all grazing allotments for potential deer numbers (table 2).

Support. Range.

Rationale. Present deer herd sizes (1,500) are approximately one-third of the number that Utah Division of Wildlife Resources plan to manage when the deer herds reach their potential size. Allocating forage for potential numbers would assure that good quality forage would be available for deer when they reach potential numbers. BLM policy requires that forage be allocated to wildlife. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitat to maintain wildlife in sufficient numbers to meet public demand.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See Attached.

Alternative 1. Accept recommendation.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. There are 697 AUMs lacking on 16 allotments to satisfy forage needs for potential deer numbers. All of these allotments are custodial and contain a high percentage of non-Federal land. Deer numbers were calculated for the entire allotment, regardless of land ownership. If potential available wildlife AUMs on non-Federal land are added to those AUMs available on federal land, adequate forage is available to meet the requirements of potential deer numbers on all allotments. Lands 1.2 a, c, d recommends the sale of 94.98 acres. However, this acreage is so small that its sale will have little or no effect on the deer population in the area of the sales.

Alternative 2. Allocate forage for potential deer numbers on the 44 grazing allotments with adequate forage to meet potential deer numbers. Allocate potential available deer AUMs as shown in the 1977 Range Survey on the remaining 16 allotments.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Adequate forage would be available to meet potential deer numbers on 44 allotments. The other 16 allotments lack 697 AUMs to meet potential deer numbers. However, allocating forage as shown in the 1977 Range Survey method should meet deer needs on Federal lands within these allotments. The 697-AUM shortage could be met on non-Federal lands within these allotments.

TABLE 2
Mule Deer Forage Allocation

Priority	Allotment	Potential Deer Population	Potential Forage Needs (AUMs)	Potential Available Wildlife AUMs
2	Alton	0	0	5
1	Bald Knoll	91	135 94	154
2	Ben's Hollow	0	0	1
2	Black Mountain	25	38 26	81
1	Black Rock	250	376 259	1,051
2	Buck Knoll	66	99 68	321
2	Burnt Cedar Point	95	142 98	186
2	Burnt Flat	20	30 21	50
2	Calf Pasture	64	97 66	122
2	Cave Creek	30	45 31	63
2	Coal Mine	8	12 8	6 - 2
2	Cogswell Point	20	30 21	21
2	Coop Creek	30	45 31	14 - 17
2	Cottonwood Spring	64	96 66	190
2	Cove	20	30 21	9 - 12
1	Deer Spring	276	414 286	987
2	Dry Wash	28	43 43	77
1	Dump	9	13 9	12
2	Elbow Falls	39	58 40	153
2	Elbow Spring	125	188 129	74
2	Elkheart Cliffs	10	15 10	9 - 1
1	First Point	127	191 131	374
2	Flume Hollow	15	23 16	36
1	Ford Well	186	279 192	533
2	Four Mile	45	69 47	199
1	Gardner Hollow	100	150 103	84 - 19
1	Glendale Bench	36	55 33	176

(continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

Priority	Allotment	Potential Deer Population	Potential Forage Needs (AUMs)	Potential Available Wildlife AUMs
2	Gordon Point	20	30 21	49
2	Hay Canyon	30	45 31	62
2	Hog Heaven	125	¹²⁹ 183 129	141
2	Isolated Tract	13	20 13	92
1	Johnson Canyon	49	74 51	109
2	Levanger Lake	35	53 36	44
2	Lower Herd	20	30 21	63
2	Lower North Fork	20	30 21	37
2	Lydia	250	²⁵⁹ 375 259	178 - 81
2	Lydia's Canyon	30	45 31	42
2	Meadow Canyon	50	75 52	136
1	Mill Creek	212	319 219	444
2	Neuts Canyon	150	225 155	245
2	North Fork	70	⁷² 105 72	14 - 58
2	Orderville Gulch	150	225 155	379
1	Red Hollow	24	36 25	78
2	Robinson Creek	35	³⁶ 54 36	38
1	Rocking Chair	30	45 31	181
2	Sink Valley	136	205 141	427
2	Spencer Bench	33	50 34	165
2	Spring Hollow	14	21 14	28
2	Stewart Creek	6	9 6	16
1	Sugar Knoll	83	⁸⁶ 125 86	50-36
2	Swains Creek	8	13 8	18
1	Swallow Park	285	427 295	659
2	Syler Knoll	18	¹⁹ 27 19	17 - 2
2	Table Mountain	100	150 103	187
2	Timber Mountain	100	150 103	708

(continued)

TABLE 2 (concluded)

Priority	Allotment	Potential Deer Population	Potential Forage Needs (AUMs)	Potential Available Wildlife AUMs
2	Upper North Fork	50	75 52	75
1	Upper Place	74	112 77	71 - 6
2	Willow Creek	30	45 31	98
1	Zion	450	675 466	830
2	Zion Park	<u>20</u>	<u>30</u> 21	<u>43</u>
	TOTAL	4,499	5,762 4663 *	10,612

* Recalculation of AUMs in Jan. 1981 Rm3

Alternative 3. Reject recommendation.

Interactions. Forage may not be available to meet the requirements of potential deer numbers.

Comparative Analysis. Deer forage needs can be met by alternative 1 and 2. Alternative 3 may not meet these needs. Livestock AUMs would be provided by all alternatives.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Allocate forage as indicated in table 2 for potential deer numbers.

Rationale. Sufficient forage exists for prior stable (potential) deer numbers. AUMs in table 2 for this recommendation have been changed to reflect a methodology in calculating deer AUMs according to Instruction Memorandum No. UT 80-184. Using this method of calculation, there is a potential shortage of AUMs on the following allotments:

Coal Mine	2	
Coop Creek	17	(not grazed by livestock)
Cove	12	
Elkheart Cliffs	1	(not grazed by livestock)
Gardner Hollow	19	
Lydia	81	
North Fork	58	
Sugar Knoll	36	
Syler Knoll	2	
Upper Place	6	
	<u>234</u>	

While there is a potential shortage of 234 AUMs to meet the needs of prior stable numbers of deer in the planning unit when considering the individual allotments as listed above, there is an excess of almost 6,000 acres on the planning unit as a whole that are allocated to wildlife.

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Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Hedges
Jan 1979

Recommendation WL-2.2. Chain or burn and reseed 13,270 acres of pinyon-juniper in important deer use areas (table 3 and Overlay 1). Exclude livestock grazing from the treatment sites until they are established (2 years minimum).

Support. Range, operations.

Rationale. The proposed vegetative treatment sites are on or adjacent to important deer use areas. These sites are also on or adjacent to livestock - deer use conflict areas. Desirable browse species have been heavily utilized and are in poor vigor. BLM Manual 1603 directs BLM to maintain essential habitat components in important wildlife areas.

Treating these sites would also provide forage for additional deer. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources plans to manage for a deer herd approximately three times the present size. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitat to maintain wildlife in sufficient numbers to meet public demands.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept recommendation.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Same as previously identified.

Alternative 2. Same as recommendation except that Glendale Bench chaining would be reduced to 290 acres, provided that the ponderosa pine planting is completed prior to this chaining. If chaining is completed before pine are planted, there would be no conflict.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Reducing the Glendale Bench chaining to 290 acres (24 AUMs) would prevent impacts to a proposed ponderosa pine planting (F-2.1). Other interactions as identified in Alternative 1.

Alternative 3. Reject recommendation.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Deer habitat conditions may not improve without these projects. However, forest products would be preserved and ORV areas would remain open.

Comparative Analysis. W-2.1 identified a conflict with burning 960 acres in the Zion Allotment. There is no conflict, however, as WL-2.2 proposed to chain this area rather than burn. The proposed wildlife treatments would restrict ORV use on 13,270 acres for 2 years to allow those proposed seedings to become established. These areas receive little or no ORV use at present, and the remainder of the Zion Planning Unit would be open to ORV use to satisfy demand. F-1.1 and F-1.2 state that forest products would be destroyed and wasted by the proposed treatments. However, the treatment areas would be opened to firewood and post cutting both before and after the areas are chained. There are thousands of acres of pinyon-juniper in the planning unit that are not being harvested at present and are going to waste. RM-2.2 identified a problem with treatments unbalancing AUMs in pasture. By having additional forage in a pasture, grazing pressure on native vegetation would be reduced, so conditions should improve. Alternatives 1 and 2 would improve deer habitat conditions and provide additional forage for wildlife and livestock. Watershed conditions and hunting opportunities would also improve. Alternative 2 would resolve one negative interaction with this recommendation. Alternative 3 would not benefit any activity except forestry.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the recommendation contingent upon necessary fencing for protection of the treatment.

Rationale. Without fencing, it may be necessary to remove all livestock from a pasture being treated. This would be a hardship on the operator.

Support. Operations, fencing, contracts for treatment.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
J 1981

TABLE 3
Mule Deer Habitat Improvement

Priority	Allotment	Land Treatment	Federal Acres	Estimated AUMs of Forage
1	Mill Creek	1	1,500	120
2	Mill Creek	1	860	70
3	Black Rock	1 or 2	3,300	280
4	Zion	1	2,040	170
5	Zion	1	1,500	120
6	Glendale Bench	1	360	30
7	Cottonwood Spring	2	700	60
8	First Point	1 or 2	400	30
9	Bald Knoll	1	510	40
10	Sink Valley	1	700	60
11	Sink Valley	1	850	70
12	Sink Valley	1	<u>550</u>	<u>40</u>
		TOTAL	13,270	1,090

1 = Chain pinyon-juniper

2 = Burn pinyon-juniper

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	

Hedges
Jan 1979

Recommendation WL-2.3. Improve habitat for deer and other species by implementing a modified fire suppression plan to limited control of wildfires on 120,000 acres of poor or fair condition pinyon-juniper and sagebrush habitat (Overlay 2). Human life and private property would not be jeopardized in these areas. Many areas have little vegetative ground cover and would have to be reseeded after a fire.

Support. District Fire Management Plan.

Rationale. Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush have invaded or increased in density over much of the planning unit, thus reducing other habitat types and habitat for a variety of wildlife. This increase was due in part to the control of wildfires which formerly burned the pinyon-juniper and sagebrush stands every few years and prevented invasion. Allowing wildfires to burn would return the pinyon-juniper habitat to a lower successional level, thus providing an opportunity for grasses, forbs, and shrubs to increase, and providing additional forage for deer. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitat to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife in sufficient numbers to meet public demands, and to maintain habitat components to provide optimum edge and interspersed components in important wildlife areas. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for wildlife based recreation is expected to increase 70 percent between 1975 and 1985.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept recommendation.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Same as previously identified.

Alternative 2. Same as recommendation except that 20,000 acres of frail watershed would be excluded. Frail watersheds should be field checked to determine if fire would be undesirable before excluding.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Wildlife habitat would not be improved through wildfire on the excluded areas. However, frail watersheds would be protected.

Alternative 3. Same as recommendation except that 1,400 acres of ponderosa pine plantings would be excluded.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Wildlife habitat would not be improved through wildfire on the excluded areas. However, ponderosa pine plantings would be protected.

Alternative 4. Same as recommendation with the following exceptions:

1. Proposed ponderosa pine planting areas would be excluded from the fire plan when the areas are planted.

2. Exclude 20,000 acres of frail watersheds.

Interactions. This alternative would protect frail watersheds and ponderosa pine plantings as they are developed, yet would provide an opportunity to improve wildlife habitat conditions on nearly 100,000 acres.

Alternative 5. Reject recommendation.

Interactions. This alternative would not allow for wildlife habitat improvement through the use of wildfire. Other activities would also not benefit from habitat improvements.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 provides the best opportunity for wildlife habitat improvement, but does not protect several other values. Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 would protect these values, but eliminates the opportunity to improve wildlife habitat by fire on these areas. Alternative 4 protects all identified resource values and still allows an opportunity to improve wildlife habitat on nearly 100,000 acres. Alternative 5 eliminates the opportunity to improve wildlife habitat, range, and watershed conditions on 120,000 acres.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 4.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the modification that there will be no ponderosa pine transplanting.

Rationale. See decision and rationale for F-2.1.

Support. Modification of District fire plan.

Team
Jan 1979

Team
Jan 1979

T
F. 79
Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

Hedges
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective WL-3. Improve 105 acres of riparian habitat on public lands from poor or fair condition to good condition and maintain 60 acres of good condition riparian habitat for a variety of wildlife including mule deer, waterfowl, mourning doves, and nongame species. The desired vegetative composition to be obtained from riparian habitat improvement is 60 percent cottonwoods and willows, and 30 percent perennial grasses, Carex and Juncus.

Rationale. Riparian habitat comprises less than 1 percent of the total planning unit acreage, but is the most important habitat in terms of species diversity. Sixty-nine percent of all vertebrate species (242 species) recorded in the planning unit occur in this habitat type. This includes 1 endangered species and 10 State sensitive species. There are 115 species that are generally restricted to the riparian-aquatic habitat. Riparian habitat provides important nesting and wintering habitat for many birds and is also used as a migration corridor. Riparian habitat is especially important for several game species, including mule deer, waterfowl, and mourning doves. In 1975, hunters spent \$184,000 to hunt those species on public lands in Kane County. At least \$1,500 of this total was attributed to wildlife produced or harvested in riparian habitat.

There are 105 acres of riparian habitat that are being adversely impacted by flooding and livestock grazing. These conditions are in conflict with BLM, legislative, and executive policies as outlined in Public Law 92-500, Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, USO Manual Supplement 6671, and BLM Draft Manual 6740. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands.

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Name (MFP)	Zion
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Hedges
Jan 1979

Recommendation WL-3.1. Protect riparian habitat from livestock over grazing and other surface disturbing activities (Overlay 1 and table 4) by fencing to exclude those uses.

Support. Range, surface protection, operations.

Rationale. Riparian habitat is the most important habitat type in the planning unit in terms of species diversity. This habitat type comprises only 165 acres of public land or less than 1 percent of the planning unit total, but is inhabited by 242 species of wildlife or 69 percent of the total species occurring in the planning unit (table 1 and Appendix 1, URA Step 2 Animals). There is 1 endangered species and 10 State sensitive species that utilize riparian habitat in the Zion Planning Unit. There are also 115 species that are generally restricted to the riparian-aquatic habitat. Riparian habitat provides important nesting and wintering habitat for many birds and is also used as a migration corridor. Tables 2, 3, and 4 (URA Step 3 Wildlife) show that 64 percent of the riparian habitat is in poor or fair condition. These conditions are in conflict with BLM, legislative, and executive policies as outlined in Public Law 92-500, Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, USO Manual Supplement 6671, and BLM Draft Manual 6740. These mandates require that BLM improve riparian habitat. BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. The Kane County PAA shows that demands for wildlife based recreation will increase significantly between 1975 and 1985. Riparian habitat is important for several game species including mule deer, waterfowl, mourning doves, and cottontails. In 1975, hunters spent \$184,000 to hunt these species on public lands in Kane County. At least \$1,500 of this total was attributed to the harvest or production of wildlife on riparian areas. While no data is available for the Zion Planning Unit, nonconsumptive uses of wildlife in the unit probably exceeds consumptive use. A high percentage of this use occurs in riparian areas. In 1975, Americans spent 1.5 billion days observing wildlife (1975 National Survey of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. 1977 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington D.C.). This exceeded both fishing (1.3 billion) and hunting (0.5 billion days). Livestock grazing and flooding were identified in URA Step 3 as the major contributing causes of the degradation of riparian habitat. The desired vegetative composition of 60 percent cottonwoods and willows, and 30 percent grasses, Carex and Juncus, has been obtained in Virgin River Allotment with 3 years nonuse from livestock grazing.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept recommendation to fence riparian areas.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Same as previously identified.

Alternative 2. Fence riparian habitat in nine custodial allotments (table 4) except Elbow Spring, Elbow Falls, Mill Creek, First Point, and Bald Knoll allotments. This would require approximately 15.7 miles of fence. Riparian habitat in the remaining 4 allotments would be managed through grazing systems.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Riparian habitat in custodial allotments can be effectively protected only by fencing these areas, since BLM cannot control livestock grazing and other land uses on private land within these allotments. A total of 17 AUMs of forage would not be available for livestock use. Riparian habitat on the 4 grazed allotments would probably improve, but may not improve to better than fair condition.

Alternative 3. Same as recommendation with following exceptions:

1. Fences would be constructed at least one-quarter mile from streams where possible.
2. Livestock grazing would be allowed in these exclosures where feasible, but allowable utilization on woody riparian vegetation (cottonwoods and willows) will not exceed 30 percent.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. These alternatives would eliminate all conflicts with range. Restricting utilization to 30 percent on woody vegetation would allow riparian vegetation to improve. Watershed conditions and recreation values would be enhanced with limited grazing use.

Alternative 4. Fence only good or fair condition riparian habitat: North Fork Virgin River (Lower North Fork, Upper North Fork, Table Mountain Allotments), Lydia's Canyon (Lydia's Allotment), and Fuller Cove (Upper Place) (60 acres). This would require about 5 miles of fencing.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Same as identified for Alternative 1, except that only 12 AUMs of forage would be unavailable for livestock use. Unfenced areas would not receive protection except as provided by grazing systems.

Alternative 5. Reject recommendation.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Riparian vegetation would receive light to heavy use by livestock. Habitat condition would probably not improve to better than fair condition with moderate or heavy use, even with a grazing system. Wildlife species diversity would remain low in poor condition areas.

Comparative Analysis. Alternative 1 would provide total protection to riparian areas and would also benefit watershed and recreation. There would be a loss of 18 AUMs of forage for livestock grazing. Alternatives 2 and 3 would provide adequate protection to riparian vegetation and should improve habitat conditions, except for riparian habitat in the four allotments that would not be fenced (Alternative 2). Alternative 3 would be extremely difficult to enforce. Riparian areas would have to be field inspected to insure that livestock are moved when utilization reaches 30 percent. Operators may be inconvenienced by having to move cattle from these areas. Alternative 4 would provide protection to good and fair condition riparian areas. Unfenced areas in Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 would improve under grazing systems, but conditions would probably not improve to better than fair condition and species diversity would remain low. There would be a loss of 12 AUMs with Alternative 4.

Watershed conditions would not benefit from Alternative 5. Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 would resolve the conflict with M-1.2 by not fencing the two areas involved. It may be possible to mine in the vicinity of these areas and still protect the riparian habitats. This would have to be addressed in a mining plan. Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 would not conflict with RM-2.8. L-3.2 identifies a conflict along Upper Kanab Creek. This corridor could still be established with the riparian habitat protected through stipulations. None of the riparian areas receive more than occasional ORV use, so closing the riparian areas to ORV use would have no adverse impacts.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 4.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 4 because it will protect the highest priority riparian areas (table 4). At the same time, it reduces livestock AUMs by only 12 AUMs as follows:

Upper North Fork	5
Table Mountain	5
Lydia's	2
TOTAL	12 AUMs

Decision. Accept multiple use recommendation.

Support. Operations, fencing.

T
F
Fagan
June 1979

Jensen
Jan 1981

TABLE 4
Riparian Habitat Improvement and Maintenance

Priority	Stream	Allotment	BLM Acres	BLM Stream Miles	Miles of Fence Needed
1	North Fork Virgin River	Lower North Fork <i>a</i>	20	1.0	2.0
2	North Fork Virgin River	Upper North Fork <i>a</i>	15	0.3	0.6
3	North Fork Virgin River	Table Mountain <i>a</i>	15	0.4	0.8
4	Lydia's Canyon	Lydia's <i>a</i>	5	0.4	0.8
5	Meadow Creek	Zion <i>a</i>	5	0.7	1.5
6	Orderville Gulch	Orderville Gulch <i>a</i>	20	3.1	4.0
7	Orderville Gulch	Neuts Canyon <i>a</i>	15	2.0	2.0
8	Orderville Gulch	Zion <i>a</i>	5	0.7	1.5
9	Fisher Canyon	Elbow Spring <i>a</i>	10	1.0	0.0
10	Kanab Creek	Elbow Falls	10	1.0	2.0
11	Muddy Creek	Zion <i>a</i>	5	0.5	1.0
12	Fuller Cove	Upper Place	5	0.7	1.5
13	Mill Creek	Mill Creek	20	4.0	4.0
14	Skutumpah Creek	First Point	5	0.5	1.0
15	Thompson Creek	Bald Knoll	<u>10</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>3.5</u>
		TOTAL	165	20.0	26.2

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

Hedges
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective WL-4. Maintain important habitat for one Federally endangered species (bald eagle), two upland game species (turkey and band-tailed pigeon), and several species of raptors by maintaining 1,900 acres of ponderosa pine for winter roosting habitat and summer nesting habitat.

Rationale. Endangered species have suffered from habitat loss and human interference throughout much of their range. Although many laws have been enacted for their protection, they have generally failed to adequately respond. Public interest in the species has increased in recent years.

All wildlife species have values, either economic or aesthetic, which justify proper management and protection of their habitat. Preservation of habitat for the bald eagle is mandated by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Bald Eagle Act, and BLM Manual 6840.

Demands for turkey and band-tailed pigeon hunting is increasing slowly, but steadily in the planning unit (Kane County PAA). BLM Manual 1603 objective states that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (M-F-P)

Zion

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Hedges
Jan 1979 Recommendation WL-4.1. Do not allow any cutting of dead or live standing ponderosa pine (Overlay 1).

 Support. None.

 Rationale. These stands of ponderosa pine are important winter roosting sites for a small number of bald eagles and turkeys as well as nesting habitat for band-tailed pigeons and several species of raptors. BLM is mandated by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205) and BLM Manual 6840 to conserve endangered species by insuring that critical habitat of a species is not adversely modified or destroyed. Public demands for turkey and band-tailed pigeon hunting is increasing slowly but steadily (Kane County PAA). Maintaining habitat for these species during a critical time of year would insure that there is an adequate population to help meet public demands.

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions. See attached.

 Alternative 1. Accept recommendation.

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions. Same as previously identified.

 Alternative 2. Same as recommendation except that underground coal mining would be allowed in areas containing ponderosa pine.

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions. Same as alternative 1. Coal mining plans could be designed to prevent little or no impacts to bald eagles or their habitat.

 Alternative 3. Reject recommendation.

Team
Jan 1979 Interactions. This alternative would not provide adequate protection to bald eagle habitat and would be in violation of the endangered species act.

 Comparative Analysis. Alternatives 1 and 2 would provide protection to essential bald eagle habitat. Alternative 3 would not adequately protect bald eagle habitat.

Team
Feb 1979 Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept alternative 2.
Fagan
June 1979 Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.
Jensen
Jan 1981 Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation WL-1.1. Eliminate livestock grazing for an initial period of 2 years and allow rest during the growing season in 2 consecutive years out of 4 thereafter on 14 allotments with deer-livestock use conflicts (table 1 and Overlay 1).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																																																
11/22 Durkee	Lands 1.2d neg.	Wildlife 1.1 calls for specific management treatment on lands which L-1.2d would dispose of under UTA in T.40S., R.4.5W., Sec. 31. (12.5 acres - Mill Creek)	No	Yes																																																
	RM-1.1 -	Wildlife recommends an initial 2 year rest period and 2 consecutive years out of four on allotments with deer-livestock conflicts. This conflicts with the following allotments (RM-1.1):	No	All																																																
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Acres</th><th>AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Ford Well</td><td>7,981</td><td>245</td></tr><tr><td>—Sugar Knoll</td><td>1,739</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>6,701</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>18,044</td><td>825</td></tr><tr><td>—Gardner Hollow</td><td>2,200</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>Glendale Bench</td><td>1,784</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>8,329</td><td>208</td></tr><tr><td>Swallow Park</td><td>11,594</td><td>887</td></tr><tr><td>Upper Place</td><td>1,715</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Zion</td><td>11,012</td><td>364</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>6,216</td><td>426</td></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>13,480</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>Red Hollow</td><td>801</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Rocking Chair</td><td>1,631</td><td>118</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>92,227</td><td>3,469</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acres	AUMs	Ford Well	7,981	245	—Sugar Knoll	1,739	21	Bald Knoll	6,701	29	Black Rock	18,044	825	—Gardner Hollow	2,200	26	Glendale Bench	1,784	90	Sink Valley	8,329	208	Swallow Park	11,594	887	Upper Place	1,715	20	Zion	11,012	364	First Point	6,216	426	Mill Creek	13,480	170	Red Hollow	801	40	Rocking Chair	1,631	118	Total	92,227	3,469		
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Rocking Chair	1,631	118																																																		
Total	92,227	3,469																																																		
	RM 1.2 -	Wildlife recommends an initial 2 year rest period and 2 consecutive years out of four on allotment with deer-livestock conflicts. This conflicts with allotments listed above under RM-1.1 (RM-1.2).	No	All																																																
	RM-2.2 -	Wildlife recommendation would dramatically alter rest rotation grazing systems and would eliminate deferred-rotation grazing systems. All fall systems would be grazed only 2 consecutive fall periods out of four (RM-2.2):																																																		

Continued

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where			Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
		<u>Rest Rotation</u>	<u>Allotments Deferred Rotation</u>	<u>Fall Grazing</u>		
		Ford Well Bald Knoll Black Rock Swallow Park First Point Mill Creek	Sink Valley	Sugar Knoll Glendale Bench		
	RM-2.7 -	Wildlife recommendation would abolish livestock grazing the first two years and two consecutive years out of four thereafter on the allotments listed above under RM-1.1 (RM-1.2).				
	W-1.1 +	Wildlife is recommending elimination of livestock grazing for an initial period of 2 years and rest during the growing season in 2 out of 4 years thereafter in four allotments containing frail soils recommended for exclusion of livestock by watershed. If accepted, the wildlife recommendation would be of some benefit to watershed by insuring rest from livestock on the following acreage of frail soils (W-1.1):				
		<u>Allotments</u>		<u>Acreage</u>		
		4051 Glendale Bench		1,179		
		4117 Sugar Knoll		749		
		4129 Upper Place		470		
		4138 Zion		60		
	W-1.2 +	Wildlife 1.1 recommends elimination of livestock grazing for an initial period of 2 full years and rest during the growing season in 2 out of 4 years thereafter in 9 allotments containing heavily utilized vegetation also recommended for rest by watershed. These areas would improve in cover and erosion condition if the Wildlife recommendation were accepted (W-1.2):				
		<u>Allotments</u>		<u>Acreage</u>		
		4008 Black Rock		510		
		4041 First Point		210		
		4047 Ford Well		2,061		
		4051 Glendale Bench		240		
		4097 Red Hollow		60		
		4100 Rocking Chair		355		
		4112 Sink Valley		150		
		4120 Swallow Park		1,775		
		4129 Upper Place		295		
				5,656		
		This would positively benefit 5,656 out of 6,957 acres of heavily utilized area identified in W1.2.				

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	WL-3.1+	Resting Zion, Upper Place, Mill Creek, First Point, and Bald Knoll allotments for 2 years would improve the condition of riparian vegetation in these allotments (WL-3.1).		
	URA Values, Recreation and Visual	+ Improved deer hunting opportunities if habitat improves. Better scenic quality with more diverse vegetation (R-URA, VR-URA).		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation WL-2.1. Allocate forage on all grazing allotments for potential deer numbers (table 2).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																																				
11/21 Durkee	Lands 1.2 a,c,d, Neg.	Wildlife 2.1 calls for specific management treatment on lands which L-1.2 a,c,d, would dispose of under UTA in T. 41 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 7 (7.48 acres - Sugar Knoll) T. 41 S., R. 9 W., Secs. 11 & 12 - Coop Creek, Meadow Canyon and Burnt Flat. (Sugarcreek) T. 40 S., R. 4.5 W., Sec. 31 (12.5 acres - Mill Creek)	No	Wld. 2.1 would eliminate all three entirely																																				
	RM 1.2 -	Wildlife recommends to allocate forage for total potential deer numbers. This would reduce cattle AUMs on the following allotments where total deer potential is not satisfied (RM-1.2).																																						
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Coal Mine</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Cogswell Point</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Coop Creek</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Cove</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Dump</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Elbow Spring</td><td>114</td></tr><tr><td>Elkheart Cliff</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Gardner Hollow</td><td>66</td></tr><tr><td>Hog Heaven</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>LeVanger Lake</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Lydia</td><td>197</td></tr><tr><td>Lydia's Canyon</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>North Fork</td><td>91</td></tr><tr><td>Robinson Creek</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Sugar Knoll</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>Syler Knoll</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>697</td></tr></table>	Allotments	AUMs	Coal Mine	6	Cogswell Point	9	Coop Creek	31	Cove	21	Dump	1	Elbow Spring	114	Elkheart Cliff	6	Gardner Hollow	66	Hog Heaven	42	LeVanger Lake	9	Lydia	197	Lydia's Canyon	3	North Fork	91	Robinson Creek	16	Sugar Knoll	75	Syler Knoll	10		697		
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	URA Values - Recreation	+ Improved deer hunting opportunities potential for three times as many deer in total population (R-URA).																																						

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation WL-2.2. Chain or burn and reseed 13,270 acres of pinyon-juniper in important deer use areas (table 3 and Overlay 1). Exclude livestock grazing from the treatment sites until they are established (2 years minimum).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																														
	RM-1.2+	Wildlife recommendation to chain, burn and reseed increase AUMs for livestock if treatment was accomplished during the interim as follows (RM-1.2):																																
		<table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Acres</th><th>Increased AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>1,900</td><td>222</td></tr><tr><td>Zion</td><td>3,540</td><td>420</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>1,600</td><td>187</td></tr><tr><td>Glendale Bench</td><td>360</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>Cottonwood Springs</td><td>360</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>120</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>280</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>8,160</td><td>958</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Acres	Increased AUMs	Sink Valley	1,900	222	Zion	3,540	420	Black Rock	1,600	187	Glendale Bench	360	42	Cottonwood Springs	360	40	First Point	120	14	Bald Knoll	280	33	Total	8,160	958					
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Bald Knoll	280	33																																
Total	8,160	958																																
	RM-1.3 +	Wildlife recommendation to chain and seed 3,540 acres on the Zion allotment could change this allotment from custodial to intensive management (RM-1.3).																																
	RM-2.2 -	Wildlife recommendation to chain, burn and reseed would cause pastures in the rest rotation and deferred-rotation grazing systems to be unbalanced as follows (RM-2.2):																																
		<table><tr><th>Rest Rotation</th><th>Acres</th><th>Increased AUMs</th><th>Deferred Rotation</th><th>Acres</th><th>Increased AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>1,600</td><td>187</td><td>Sink Valley</td><td>1,900</td><td>222</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>120</td><td>14</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>280</td><td>33</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2,000</td><td>234</td><td></td><td>1,900</td><td>222</td></tr></table>	Rest Rotation	Acres	Increased AUMs	Deferred Rotation	Acres	Increased AUMs	Black Rock	1,600	187	Sink Valley	1,900	222	First Point	120	14				Bald Knoll	280	33					2,000	234		1,900	222		
Rest Rotation	Acres	Increased AUMs	Deferred Rotation	Acres	Increased AUMs																													
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	2,000	234		1,900	222																													
	RM-2.6 +	Wildlife recommendation to chain burn and seed would increase AUMs over range treatment recommendation on the following allotments (RM-2.6):																																
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Additional Acres</th><th>Increased AUMs for Livestock</th></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>1,600</td><td>187</td></tr><tr><td>Zion</td><td>3,540</td><td>420</td></tr><tr><td>Glendale Bench</td><td>360</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>Cottonwood Spring</td><td>360</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>120</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>280</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>1,900</td><td>222</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8,160</td><td>958</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Additional Acres	Increased AUMs for Livestock	Black Rock	1,600	187	Zion	3,540	420	Glendale Bench	360	42	Cottonwood Spring	360	40	First Point	120	14	Bald Knoll	280	33	Sink Valley	1,900	222		8,160	958					
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Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																																								
	RM-2.8 +	Wildlife recommendation of chaining burning and seeding would increase livestock AUMs on the following allotments (RM-2.8):																																										
		<table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Treatment</th><th>Acres</th><th>AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>1</td><td>2,360</td><td>275</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>1 or 2</td><td>3,300</td><td>385</td></tr><tr><td>Zion</td><td>1</td><td>3,540</td><td>413</td></tr><tr><td>Glendale Bench</td><td>1</td><td>360</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>Cottonwood Spring</td><td>2</td><td>700</td><td>82</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>1 or 2</td><td>400</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>1</td><td>510</td><td>59</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>1</td><td>2,100</td><td>243</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>13,270</td><td>1,546</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Treatment	Acres	AUMs	Mill Creek	1	2,360	275	Black Rock	1 or 2	3,300	385	Zion	1	3,540	413	Glendale Bench	1	360	42	Cottonwood Spring	2	700	82	First Point	1 or 2	400	47	Bald Knoll	1	510	59	Sink Valley	1	2,100	243	Total		13,270	1,546		
Allotment	Treatment	Acres	AUMs																																									
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Total		13,270	1,546																																									
	+W-2.1	Wildlife is recommending chaining and burning on 960 acres of pinyon-juniper recommended for flood control treatment by watershed. Burning, in this case, may be a conflict with flood control objectives because it would bare the soil for an extended period. Zion grazing allotment (W-2.1).																																										
	WL-2.1+	Land treatments would provide additional forage for deer on the 8 allotments listed in table 3. This would help meet forage needs for potential deer numbers on these allotments (WL-2.1).																																										
	URA Values, Recreation, Visual	+Improved deer hunting opportunities with improved habitat. Eventual improvement in scenic quality and other wildlife values with proposed vegetative composition (R-URA, VR-URA).																																										
	R-3.1 -	Probable restriction on ORV use; 13,270 acres (R-3.1).																																										
12-21-78	F-1.1 -	Prescribed burning would destroy vegetative resources which could be beneficially harvested by man. (F-1.1).																																										
12-21-78	F-2.1 - and URA values	Vegetative modifications prescribed to benefit wildlife would waste valuable vegetative products. (F-2.1, F-URA).																																										

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation HL-2.3. Improve habitat for deer and other species by allowing wildfires to burn on 120,000 acres of poor or fair condition pinyon-juniper and sagebrush habitat (Overlay 2). Human life and private property would not be jeopardized in these areas. Many areas have little vegetative ground cover and would have to be reseeded after a fire.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	RM-1.2 +	Wildlife recommendation to allow wildfire to burn on 120,000 acres and reseed following fire would potentially increase AUMs for livestock approximately 15,000 AUMs (RM-1.2).		
	RM-1.3 +	Wildlife recommendation to allow wildfire to burn on 120,000 acres could change custodial managed allotments to intensive managed allotments because of dramatic increase in AUMs after rehabilitation. This could effect all custodial allotments (RM-1.3).		
	RM-2.6 +	Wildlife recommendation to allow wildfires to burn on 120,000 acres would have potential to increase AUMs for livestock by approximately 15,000 AUMs (RM-2.6).		
	RM-2.8 +	Wildlife recommendation to allow wildfire to burn on 120,000 acres would have potential to increase AUMs for livestock by approximately 15,000 AUMs (RM-2.8).		
	RM-3.1 +	Wildlife recommends allowing wildfire to burn on 120,000 acres. This would be a positive interaction with range recommendation to incorporate a modified fire suppression plan for 50,000 acres where burning is recommended as a land treatment (RM-3.1).		
	Present Situation - Frail Watershed	Wildfire 2.3 proposes no control of wildfire on 25 allotments containing frail soils. Burning could completely eliminate cover on these erosive soils allowing erosion to accelerate. Rehabilitation could be difficult (W-URA).		The frail watershed acreage within the let burn areas is 90 percent of the total frail soils in the planning unit.
		<u>Allotments</u> 4004 Bald Knoll 4139 Ben Hollow	<u>Acres of Frail Soil</u> 1,265 30	

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
		4007 Black Mountain	341	
		4008 Black Rock	2,047	
		4012 Buck Knoll	2,040	
		4016 Burnt Flat	20	
		4018 Calf Pasture	60	
		4027 Cottonwood Spring	1,045	
		4030 Deer Springs	1,400	
		4034 Dry Wash	891	
		4150 Elkheart Cliffs	391	
		4048 Four Mile	530	
		4051 Glendale Bench	1,179	
		4062 Isolated Tracts	440	
		4081 Meadow Canyon	10	
		4082 Mill Creek	1,443	
		4112 Sink Valley	1,545	
		4113 Spencer Bench	1,337	
		4151 Spring Hollow	330	
		4117 Sugar Knoll	1,119	
		4119 Swain's Creek	281	
		4120 Swallow Park	230	
		4129 Upper Place	470	
		4138 Zion	1,626	
			20,070	
	URA Values, Recreation	+Improved deer habitat should result in improved deer hunting opportunities (R-URA).		
	Visual	+Vegetative conditions should slowly assume a more natural and diverse ecological composition which would be more aesthetically pleasing (VR-URA).		
	R-3.1	-ORV use may be restricted in newly reseeded areas (if reseeding is necessary) (R-3.1).		
12-21-78	F-1.1 - (W-2.3 impact = greatest)	Modified fire suppression would destroy vegetative resources which could be beneficially harvested by man. (F-1.1).		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation WL-3.1. Protect riparian habitat from livestock overgrazing and other surface-disturbing activities (Overlay 1 and table 4) by fencing riparian areas to exclude those uses.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																		
11/21 Durkee	Lands-3.2 Neg.	Wildlife 3.1 could interfere with the Utility Corridor contemplated by L-3.2 in that protection of riparian habitat in upper Kanab Creek could be compromised by construction of utility systems.	Yes - stipulations could be placed on any right-of-way using this corridor which would protect this habitat.	No																		
11-24-78	M-1.2 -	The wildlife resource recommends to protect and improve riparian habitat along several streams. About 15 acres of riparian habitat is within an area suitable for coal surface mining. This recommendation may inhibit or preclude coal development on these 15 acres. The areas involved are about 5 acres along Mill Creek in Sec. 8 of T. 40 S., R. 4½ W. and 10 acres along Thompson Creek in section 13 and 24 T. 40 S., R. 5 W (M-1.2).	Maybe, it may be possible to mine these areas in such a way so as to allow protection and improvement of riparian habitat. A mining plan would have to address this.	Maybe (see left)																		
	RM-1.2 -	Wildlife recommends to protect riparian habitat from the effects of livestock grazing conflicts as follows (RM-1.2):																				
		<table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>AUMs in Conflict</th></tr><tr><td>Upper North Fork</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Table Mountain</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Lydias Canyon</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Neuts Canyon</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>18</td></tr></table>	Allotment	AUMs in Conflict	Upper North Fork	5	Table Mountain	5	Lydias Canyon	2	Neuts Canyon	5	Mill Creek	1		18						
Allotment	AUMs in Conflict																					
Upper North Fork	5																					
Table Mountain	5																					
Lydias Canyon	2																					
Neuts Canyon	5																					
Mill Creek	1																					
	18																					
	RM-2.8 -	Wildlife recommends eliminating livestock grazing on as much as 165 acres and 18 AUMs as follows (RM-2.8):																				
		<table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Acres</th><th>Miles</th></tr><tr><td>Elbow Falls</td><td>10</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>20</td><td>4.0</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>5</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Bald Knoll</td><td>10</td><td>1.7</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>45</td><td>7.2</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Acres	Miles	Elbow Falls	10	1.0	Mill Creek	20	4.0	First Point	5	0.5	Bald Knoll	10	1.7	TOTAL	45	7.2		
Allotment	Acres	Miles																				
Elbow Falls	10	1.0																				
Mill Creek	20	4.0																				
First Point	5	0.5																				
Bald Knoll	10	1.7																				
TOTAL	45	7.2																				

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	W-1.1	(+) WL-3.1 recommends protection of riparian habitat from grazing and other surface disturbing activities on two sections of riparian which were also recommended for elimination of livestock by W-1.1. Both recommendations would likely improve erosion condition along these stream reaches: <div> <div>Allotment</div> <div>Acres</div> <div>4081 Meadow Canyon</div> <div>15</div> <div>4138 Zion</div> </div>		
	W-1.4	(+) WL-3.1 recommends protection of riparian habitat from grazing and other surface disturbing activities along 1.5 miles of stream channel recommended for treatment by W-1.4 to improve erosion conditions. Removing livestock will help obtain watershed objective of improvement.		
	Present Situation	Recommendation WL-3.1, by protecting riparian areas from grazing and surface disturbance, will benefit watershed values along all stream reaches identified. Cover will be increased and erosion may be reduced along some stream reaches (W-URA).		
	URA Values-Recreation	(+) Improved wildlife (game or non-game) recreational use opportunities. Improved natural values (R-URA).		
	URA Values - Visual	(+) Healthy - lush riparian zones are aesthetically pleasing, particularly in drier climates (VR-URA).		
	R-3.1	(-) Probable closure of these riparian areas to ORV use (R-3.1).		
12/21/78	F-2.1 and URA Values	(+) Protection of stream-side arboreal vegetation will benefit perpetuation of other tree species in the unit, which were not carried forth for a harvest recommendation due to their relative scarcity.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation WL-4.1. Do not allow any cutting of dead or live standing ponderosa pine (Overlay 1).

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
11/24/78	M-1.1 (-) Dalness	The wildlife resource recommends to maintain ponderosa pine areas as nesting habitat for bald eagles. Bald eagles roost and concentration areas are considered "unsuitable" for coal mining. This recommendation may inhibit or preclude underground coal development. The areas involved are sections 19,20,30 and 31 of T. 39 S., R. 8 W., and sections 24 and 35 of T. 39 S., R. 9 W., and section 1 of T. 40 S., R. 9 W.	Yes, development of underground coal could be conducted in such a way so as to protect the eagle habitat.	No
	Recreation-URA Values	+Better raptor/wildlife viewing opportunities:		
12/21/78	F-2.1	(+) Protection of ponderosa pine unitwide will complement the intent of ponderosa reforestation recommendation.	N/A	N/A

RECONCILIATION OF ZION URA STEP 4 - RECREATION (Includes recommendations which do not involve land use allocations.)

1. Hunting and Fishing. The URA indicates that opportunities for improvement of hunting and fishing in the Zion unit are involved with improvement of wildlife habitat which would increase game populations. The wildlife portion of MFP contains some recommendations for the improvement of wildlife habitat in the unit. The technical recommendations for improving wildlife habitat should also improve deer hunting and zoological sightseeing and their implementation will enhance these activities, however, additional opportunities exist to improve mule deer habitat. Nongame and nonconsumptive wildlife use is not considered in the Wildlife MFP due to lack of obvious economic justification. The Recreation URA and Recreation portion of the Kane County PAA document major habitat improvement potential and strong social demand for enhancement of nongame wildlife species. Full acceptance of the Visual Resource Management Recommendation VR1.3 would result in major improvement in nongame wildlife habitat, as well as habitat for mule deer and other hunted species. Recommendation VR1.3 requests shifting ecological conditions to a successional stage closer to climax conditions of ecological diversity, rather than maintaining the present narrow, monotypic range which has resulted from past abuse by livestock grazing practices. Such a shift is needed to improve scenic quality as well as ecological conditions, with the major tradeoff being change in livestock management practices. The PAA documents the fact that most operations are economically marginal at best and that the livestock/ agricultural industry contributes 7 percent to total county income, compared to 12 to 18 percent for recreation. However, livestock operators generally perceive the public land they have grazed for decades as being their own private land and resistance to further bureaucratic regulation will be apparent and reflected strongly in the final multiple use decisions in MFP 3.

2. Improving sportsmen's access is another action which could improve wildlife-related opportunities, however, few specific areas have been identified. Access problems can be partially mitigated by identifying public land boundaries on the ground.

3. Collecting. The opportunities for enhancement of collecting were to prohibit sales of septarian nodules and petrified wood, and to inform the public of the availability of these materials for free collection. Unless the mining claims predate the current law those conducting the mining should not be allowed to continue operations at the expense of other public land users (recreationists) in either case it would appear to be a land use allocations of a resource in one of 3 ways:

- a. The claims are valid and the current use should continue.
- b. The claims are not valid and the BLM should lease or sell the nodules and petrified wood. This is a land use allocation or
- c. The claims are not valid and the BLM will reserve the area to public rock hounding by administrative decision. The legality of filing mineral claims on septarian nodules should be referred to the solicitors'

office and perhaps tested in court. Public access to some claims on public land is being restricted by claimants.

Opportunities for collection of fuel wood were identified as were potential cutting areas. These areas are a duplication of similar opportunities identified in the Forest Products URA. In the interest of developing a concise plan and avoiding duplication, the recreational aspects of fuel wood collection are not treated in the recreation recommendations.

4. Sightseeing - Historical. The King Cannel Mine is a small, interesting old coal mine adjacent to a county road. Although no preservation of the mine is proposed, an interpretive sign should be placed at the mine stating when the mine was operated. Most of the surface features URA 4 also suggests publication of a brochure describing historical attractions in the Zion unit to benefit interested visitors.

5. Sightseeing - Other Cultural. Interpretation opportunities of vegetative manipulations were not brought forward since these features generally had a low quality rating and public interest in this kind of land treatment is also considered to be low. However, the seeding at Swallow Park is a good example of a successful range treatment which is also aesthetically pleasing. An interpretive sign should be placed on this treatment. Good range management will insure preservation of this feature in its present high quality condition.

6. Sightseeing - Geological

a. Zion Narrows. In cooperation with Zion National Park, develop a trail guide and better trailhead signing. Emphasis should be placed on interpretation of geologically significant features.

b. Orderville Gulch. Same as a.

c. Strawberry Point. Install directional and interpretive signing from the road in Orderville Canyon.

d. Pink Cliffs. Install an interpretive sign on the Skutumpah Road describing the significance of the nearby Pink Cliffs, prominently in view to the north.

e. Development of an interpretive turnout on US 89 featuring the Elkhart Cliffs and Sevier Fault was not carried through to MFP due to lack of suitable public land adjacent to US 89. Such a development would be more appropriate in the Vermilion Planning Unit. Also, interpretation of Kanab Creek Falls at a developed overlook was dropped due to the low quality of this feature and existing ease of viewing opportunity.

7. Sightseeing - Zoological. As in hunting, opportunities are based on the improvement of wildlife habitat, which would improve wildlife populations. Recommendations to improve sightseeing opportunities would

be a repetition of wildlife habitat recommendations, including access recommendations. The discussion on hunting and fishing in number 1 also applies to zoological sightseeing opportunities.

8. Other Management Opportunities. There is a need to conduct an inventory of public access problem areas in the unit. It is likely that more public use would occur if public roads and public land were better defined on the ground. In a number of places, recreationists are led to believe that most land is posted private land due to the presence of "no trespassing" signs. There is little counterbalancing information to indicate where public land occurs.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Zion
Activity
Recreation
Objective Number
R-1

Bunker
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective R-1. Develop recreation sites needed to accommodate users and to facilitate recreational uses of public lands.

Rationale. Bureau of Land Management Policy (1603.12C3) states that the visitor management program of the Bureau will include the development of facilities needed for use of public lands.

Development of facilities can help direct and control visitors, distribute use, concentrate the impacts of users into areas which are developed to accommodate them, improve health and safety conditions, and provide quality recreational opportunities for the majority of the public who seek developed sites. Acquiring legal access on existing roads is becoming more important as access to public land becomes more restricted by private landowners. Acquiring legal access is considered a support need for protection and preservation of scenic and other recreational values.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation R-1.1

Develop a picnic and scenic overlook site on Glendale Bench and provide convenient public vehicle access to the site (see location below). The features which should be interpreted at the site include the massive, colorful Elkhart Cliffs, Sevier Fault, and the archaeological history of Glendale Bench. The site development should be completed within 7 years, and should follow completion of an activity plan. The activity plan would include provisions for protection of other resource values which could be adversely affected by heavier recreational use. The actual overlook site of approximately 10 acres should be withdrawn from mineral entry, and mineral leasing prohibited to insure long-term protection of developed facilities. Livestock would be excluded on less than 5 acres.

Site Development

Facilities. Five picnic tables, .25-mile hiking loop, overlook interpretive signs, toilets.

Location. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, T41S, R7W.

Allotments

Developed Site. Rocking Chair, 4100.

Needed Access. Rocking Chair, 4100

Red Hollow 4097

Glendale Bench 4051

Stewart Creek 4152

Support

Recreation. Activity Plan, Preliminary Site Plan, Interpretive Signing.

Minerals. Minerals withdrawal.

Operations. Facility planning and construction.

Rationale. The Glendale Bench site provides one of the best scenic overlooks in the region with impressive sandstone cliffs and a wide panorama of more distant spectacular landforms. Good opportunities exist for interpretation of geologic features, such as the Elkhart Cliffs, the Sevier Fault, and the archaeological history of Glendale Bench.

This area gets some public use at present, even though visitors must go over rough roads and past several "no trespassing" signs on private land.

Interactions. See attached.

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Alternative 1. Accept MFP I recommendation. (Interactions previously stated).

Alternative 2. Construct Glendale Bench scenic overlook as proposed with the following exception:

1. Allow mineral leasing of the 10 acre developed site with the "no surface occupancy" stipulation (withdraw the 10 acre developed site from mineral entry (locatable minerals) as proposed).

Interactions. Same as for R-1.1 except:

1. Minor restrictions on mineral exploration.
2. Possible future degradation of recreational values by mineral exploration activities.

Alternative 3. Construct Glendale bench scenic overlook as proposed with no restrictions on mineral exploration and development.

Interactions.

1. Possible future degradation of recreational values by mineral exploration activities.

Alternative 4. Reject R-1.1

Interactions. The purpose and objectives of development as listed in R-1.1 would not be met.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Reject the recommendation.

Rationale. There is no present need for this site. If and when the demand increases, development may be considered. However, site protection can be achieved through stipulations to mining plans and mineral leases. The area would be open to livestock grazing until development is completed.

Team
Jan 1979

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June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation R-1.2

Develop a small parking area at the base of Bald Knoll and an interpretive trail up the cinder cone to the 140-foot deep crater on top. Withdraw the cinder cone from mineral entry or from mineral leasing (approximately 120 acres in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, T40S R5W). Livestock would not be excluded.

Allotment. Bald Knoll.

Rationale. Bald Knoll is the best geologic example of a "textbook" well-formed volcanic cinder cone within 70 miles. It generates some sightseeing interest at present even though the cone is in a fairly remote area and is difficult to find if you don't know the local road system. Simple placement of several directional road signs would probably double visitor use.

Cinder cones in the region are typically scarred by cinder mining activity; however, Bald Knoll has escaped such degradation by the fact that it is somewhat remote. Bald Knoll is also in an area of known coal deposits. Although proposed strip mining activities should not directly affect the cone, facilities associated with coal mining may actually disturb the cone itself. Project planning should emphasize protection of Bald Knoll in its natural state. Site development should occur within 8 years.

Support

Recreation. Management and preliminary site planning.

Minerals. Minerals withdrawal work.

Operations. Parking lot and foot trail.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP I recommendation.

Alternative 2. Develop the Bald Knoll interpretive trail as proposed with the following exceptions:

1. Modify the R of W proposed in L-3.1 to insure that Bald Knoll will not be disturbed.
2. Don't withdraw Bald Knoll from mineral entry (locatable minerals).
3. Allow mineral leasing of the 120 acre site with the "no surface occupancy" stipulation (O&G), and with other stipulations as necessary to protect the cinder cone from possible surface disturbance (coal).

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Same as for R-1.2 except:

1. Possible future degradation of recreational values on and in the vicinity of Bald Knoll due to minerals activity and R of W development.
2. Minor restrictions on mineral exploration and development.

Alternative 3. Develop the Bald Knoll interpretive trail as proposed with only a portion of the exceptions listed in Alternative 2.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions.

1. Greater possibility of future degradation of recreational values.
2. Possible restrictions on minerals and right-of-way activity.

✓ Alternative 4. Reject R-1.2

Team Jan 1979

Interactions The purpose and objectives of development as listed in R-1.2 would not be met.

Team
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 3; use proposal 1 and 3 from Alternative 2.

Fagan
June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Reject the recommendation.

Rationale. There is no present demand for this site. If and when the demand increases, development may be considered. However, site protection can be achieved through stipulations to mining plans and mineral leases.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation R-1.3

Within 10 years or as soon as funding is made available, professionally excavate, stabilize, and interpret the archaeological resources which occur on a 510-acre site on Glendale Bench. Interpretation should be directed toward the general public, and all sites protected and/or stabilized. The excavation area should not be open to the public until the entire area has been surveyed and appropriate protection measures implemented. Developed sites should be withdrawn from mineral entry. Livestock exclusion may be necessary on the entire 510-acre area.

Rationale. There are few onsite archaeological sightseeing opportunities available to the general public within several hundred miles of Glendale Bench. This site is known to have several pithouses and two slab-lined subterranean structures. These types of features are easy for sightseers to relate to and, therefore, have good, easily-developed interpretive value. Little vandalism has occurred and the site is in fairly good condition from a scientific standpoint. Development as proposed would compliment management of the nearby scenic overlook and picnic area proposed in R-1.1. The public access negotiation required in R-1.1 would also be required by this proposal since private lands must be crossed to reach Glendale Bench by vehicle.

Allotment. Rocking Chair 4100.

Support

Recreation. Preliminary design and management plan.

Operations. Trailhead and trail construction.

Archaeology. Site excavation/stabilization.

Lands. Right-of-way acquisition.

Minerals. Minerals withdrawal.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP 1 recommendation.

Alternative 2. Develop the Glendale Bench Archaeological site as proposed with the following exceptions:

①. Withdraw from mineral entry (locatable) only on the interpreted sites themselves. Exact acreage would be significantly less than the 510 acres proposed but no exact figure can be given until the site is excavated.

2. Allow mineral leasing of the 510 acre site with the "no surface occupancy" stipulation (O&G).

3. Exclude livestock use on the interpreted sites themselves. Exact acreage would be less than 510 acres.

Interactions. Same as for R-1.3 except:

1. Possible future degradation of recreational values on the 510 acre area due to minerals activity and continued livestock grazing.

Alternative 3. Develop the Glendale Bench Archaeological site as proposed with the following exceptions:

1. Don't withdraw the area from mineral entry. Allow mineral leasing with the "no surface occupancy".

2. Allow livestock grazing to continue on the entire area.

Interactions

1. Possible future damage of archaeological resources and interpretive developments due to minerals activity and livestock grazing.

Alternative 4. Develop the Glendale Bench Archaeological site with some combination of the exceptions listed in Alternative 2 and 3.

Interactions. Possible degradation of recreational values but less restrictions to other land uses.

Alternative 5. Reject R-1.3

Interactions. The purpose and objectives of development as listed in R-1.3 would not be met.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 4; use proposal 1 and 3 from Alternative 2, and 1 from Alternative 3.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation by protecting through stipulations in approval of mining plans and mineral leases. While the site can be interpreted and stabilized, if needed, excavation should be done by an academic or research institution.

Rationale. Adequate protection can be provided through multiple use management. BLM is not funded for research type work for cultural resources.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Recreation

Objective Number

R-2

Bunker
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective R-2. Assure continued use of roads and trails to public lands. Acquiring or maintaining access is considered a support function to this objective.

Rationale. Public access to public land is being legally restricted in a number of places where private land must be crossed to reach public land. The following recommendations list the location, recreational resource values involved, and existing use problems.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation R-2.1

Assure continued use of roads and trails to public land in the following areas (in order of priority):

1. North Fork Virgin River. T39S 9W Sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{4}$; Sec. 32, Sec. 33, and T39S R10W Sec. 36 (in west Zion unit).

Rationale. Public access to the upper end of the North Fork Virgin River Trail (Virgin Narrows Trail) traverses about 3 miles of private property. The approximately 2,000 or so people who hike the Narrows each year drive to the private land involved and hike through the ranch or continue driving through part of the ranch itself before parking and continuing to the Narrows on foot. The private landowners have generously allowed free public access to continue, but have had problems with hikers scaring livestock and vehicles tearing up their road. Zion National Park holds no agreement with the landowners guaranteeing free public access and little direction is apparent on the ground other than that given by the river itself. It would be to the benefit of the landowners and long-term benefit of the public to develop a trailhead parking area, and a trail which stays away from ranch buildings, facilities, or fragile areas such as wet pastures and irrigation ditches. Hikers would be returned to the natural trail, the river channel itself, after private interests had been avoided. Another option available to the landowners and the Bureau would be to stabilize and maintain the existing road through the ranch and provide a trailhead further downstream on private land. This would save several miles of hiking. Officials at Zion National Park have indicated that this private land would pose future access problems if the landowners decided to close their land, or if the land were sold to less tolerant people.

The question regarding which agency has a problem (BLM or NPS) is bound to arise. The critical access involves private and BLM lands, but the primary feature attracting hikers is the Virgin Narrows within Zion National Park. From a public viewpoint, such a question is not a valid point for debate, especially since both agencies are within the same department, and both are entrusted with doing what is best for long-term public land uses. Furthermore, there are precedents where the Bureau has developed and is maintaining access to lands managed by other agencies such as for State Game and Fish Departments and even for the U.S. Forest Service. Access should be negotiated within 5 years.

Allotments. North Fork 4109
Hog Heaven 4154
4104 Table Mountain

Support. Further coordination with Zion National Park.

Recreation. Coordination, management plan, preliminary design.

Lands. Right-of-way acquisition.

Operations. Construction and maintenance if needed access negotiations.

2. Orderville Gulch. T40S R9W Sec. 16.

Rationale. Public hiking access through Orderville Gulch into Zion National Park requires crossing about 1.4 miles of private land. At present, only a few hundred people make this hike each year, but natural and scenic values are outstanding. The access route across private land follows the bottom of Orderville Gulch and is only accessible by foot due to rugged terrain and absence of roads. Although access across private land is not restricted at present, long-term availability of free public access can only be insured through acquisition of a legal right-of-way, or through outright purchase of a suitable corridor.

Zion National Park has no access agreements with the landowners involved and officials there have expressed concern over possible loss of access through Orderville Gulch. The question of which agency has a problem, BLM or NPS, has been previously discussed under "North Fork Virgin River". Access should be negotiated within 7 years.

Allotments. Neut's Canyon
Orderville Gulch 4090
Zion Park 4159

Support. Coordination with Zion National Park.

Recreation. Coordination, management plan, preliminary design.

Lands. Right-of-way acquisition.

Operations. Trailhead parking area construction if needed, access negotiations.

3. Cogswell Point. T39S R9W Sec. 28; Sec. 29; Sec. 30.

Rationale. Public vehicle access into the upper Deep Creek area is presently restricted by a locked gate where the Hog Heaven road crosses private land (about 1 mile uphill from the North Fork of the Virgin River on the Hog Heaven road). This road once provided access to over 7,000 acres of public land along the impressive Deep Creek Canyon which flows into adjacent Zion National Park; therefore, hiking access is also being blocked into Zion National Park. Deep Creek has relatively high stream fishing, hiking, scenic, hunting, and natural values. The longer this road remains closed, the more difficult it will be to acquire legal public access across the scattered segments of private land which the road crosses. Access should be negotiated within 8 years.

Allotments. North Fork 4109
Cove Creek 4092
Hog Heaven 4154

Support

Lands. Right-of-way acquisition.

Operations. Possible road maintenance at critical areas, access negotiations.

4. Branch of Cogswell Point Road. T39S R9W Sec. 27.

Rationale. A branch of the Hog Heaven road (the road into upper Deep Creek) heading north off the main road has a locked gate on public land. Although such a gate is illegal and removal would be an administrative action, there is some public land beyond that point to which access is blocked by private land. This public land has good quality hunting and scenic values. Access should be negotiated within 9 years.

Allotments. Table Mountain 4104
Cove Creek 4092

Support

Lands. Right-of-way acquisition.

Operations. Possible road maintenance at critical areas, access negotiations.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP 1 recommendation.

Alternative 2. Don't acquire legal access on the existing roads and trails as proposed, reject R-2.1.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions

1. Continued restriction and potential increase in restriction of public access to public lands.

Alternative 3. Acquire legal access only on the roads and trails which are most in demand for public access according to the following priority lists:

1. North Fork Virgin River
2. Orderville Gulch
3. Cogswell Point Road
4. Branch of Cogswell Point Road

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Same as for R-2.1 except that public access would continue to be restricted in areas where access is not acquired.

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June 1979
Jensen
Jan 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 3.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Recreation

Objective Number

R-3

Bunker
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective. Enhance opportunities for off-road vehicle use on public lands in the Zion Planning Unit.

Rationale. Executive Order 11644 indicates that controlled use of off-road vehicles on public lands is a legitimate recreational pursuit and directs that areas and trails be designated where off-road vehicle recreational uses can occur, based on needs for protection of resources, promotion of safety of users, and minimization of conflicts among users of public lands. The objective is consistent with Bureau of Land Management policy (1603.12C3) of providing for a variety of recreation uses, meeting public needs, and maintaining a quality environment.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation R-3.1

Designate all public land as open to unrestricted vehicle use.

Rationale. Instruction Memo UT 78-234 outlines the procedure the Bureau will use to designate all public lands as open, closed, or restricted for ORV uses. Authority and direction for classifying all public lands comes from EO 11644 and EO 11989. Since physical hazards are not a problem to existing patterns of ORV use, no hazard reduction or identification measures are proposed.

Restrictions that could be placed on ORV activities through the MFP process should result in guides to classification of lands as either open to unlimited use, closed to all ORV use, or restricted in various ways such as limiting vehicle travel to specific trails or only allowing use at certain times of the year. The primary emphasis of the ORV advocates position during conflict resolution would be to maintain unrestricted use first in Class B areas and secondary emphasis on Class C areas (there are no A quality areas).

Implementation of an ORV management plan should occur immediately following completion of the Zion MFP.

The stages which would be followed are:

1. Identification of critical/fragile areas (from URA, MFP 1 and Interactions). Management Decisions (MFP 2).
2. Completion of ORV implementation plan.
3. Completion of environmental assessment.
4. Completion of cultural resource compliance.
5. Completion of minimal signing/posting of area.
6. Completion of maps/brochures.
7. Formal designation (publication in Federal Register and news release).

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternative 1. Accept MFP 1 recommendation.

Alternative 2. Close all lands to ORV use; maintained roads would remain open, ways would be closed.

1. Some restriction to mineral exploration activities.
2. More restrictive stipulations on lands actions requiring vehicle access off of existing maintained roads.
3. Improved watershed conditions but restrictions to use of vehicles involved in proposed land treatments.
4. Improved wildlife habitat and reduced potential for disturbance.

5. Improved range conditions but restrictions to use of vehicles involved in proposed land treatments and to access by livestock operators.

6. Reduced accessibility to much of the public land for many recreational activities where vehicles are presently used such as hunting, ORV driving, rock hounding, etc.

7. Improved natural values that would enhance recreational activities such as wildlife observation, hiking, nature appreciation, and increased opportunities for solitude.

8. Improved quality of visual resources.

Alternative 3. Restrict vehicles to existing roads and ways only.

Interactions. Similar to those listed under alternative 1 with both positive and negative interactions being reduced somewhat.

Alternative 4. Leave all lands open to ORV use except:

1. Restrict vehicles to existing roads and ways on 22,000 acres identified as frail watershed.

2. Restrict vehicles to existing roads and ways on all identified riparian areas.

3. Prohibit vehicle use for 2 years on proposed range, watershed, or wildlife land treatments. Allow vehicle access only on existing roads and ways during the 2 year period.

Interactions

1. Firewood collection on chainings would be greatly limited for 2 years following such land treatments.

2. In VRM Class II areas interactions would be similar to those listed under Alternative 2.

3. Significant conflicts with other land uses would be minimal.

Alternative 5. Reject R-3.1. This is not a realistic alternative since ORV management must be addressed in the planning system. One alternative or a combination of alternatives must be chosen to direct implementation of a legislatively required ORV management program.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 4.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation with the exception that riparian areas will be closed to ORV use only after they are fenced to exclude livestock.

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation R-1.2. Bald Knoll interpretive development, trail 120 acres mineral withdrawal.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	URA Values - Recreation, Visual	+Improvement in recreational use opportunities. Better long-term protection of natural scenic quality of Bald Knoll.		
	M-1A	-Recreation proposes to withdraw 120 acres from entry under the mining laws. This would preclude location of mining claims and exploration for and possible development of locatable minerals.	No	Yes
	M-2C	-Recreation proposes to preclude leasing on 120 acres. This would prohibit the exploration for possible oil and gas deposits	Yes the area is small enough to allow leasing with a "no surface occupancy" stipulation which would allow exploration but still protect the surface.	Yes
	M-1.1	-Recreation proposes to preclude leasing on 120 acres. This would prohibit underground coal mining on 120 acres.	Maybe, because this is a small area of underground coal mining, it probably could be leased and mined without damage to the surface with proper mining techniques.	Yes.
	L-3.1	-The right-of-way contemplated by L-3.1 could be interfered with by a special geologic/scenic area, protected as Bald Knoll would be by Rec.-1.2 T. 40 S., R. 5 W., Secs. 15 & 20 (Bald Knoll).	Yes - Stipulations can be imposed on any right-of-way to avoid problems with such an area.	No

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation R-1.3. Interpret, stabilize, excavate 510 acre Glendale Bench archaeological site, and get legal access, possible mineral withdrawal on 510 acres or less, and livestock exclusion on 510 acres or less.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	R-1.1	+complimentary management, development, access creating a broader recreational attraction on Glendale Bench.		
	R-3.1	-ORV restrictions are probable on up to 510 acres.		
	M-1A	-Recreation proposes to withdraw any "developed" archaeological sites from mineral entry under the mining laws. Total maximum area would be 510 acres. This would preclude location of mining claims and exploration for and possible development of locatable minerals.	No	Yes
	M-2.C	-Recreation proposes to preclude leasing on any "developed" archaeological sites. Total maximum area would be 510 acres. This would preclude exploration for possible oil and gas deposits.	Yes, archaeological clearance and protection is required on all oil and gas leases no surface activities can take place on a lease without archaeological protection.	Yes
	RM-1.2	-Recreation recommendation may exclude livestock grazing on 510 acres on an undetermined site on the Rocking Chair allotment for an archaeological site protection. Implications to livestock of such an exclusion will be unknown until the location of archaeological site is determined.	No	Part
	RM-2.8	-Recreation recommendation may exclude livestock grazing on 510 acres on an undetermined site on the Rocking Chair allotment for an archaeological site protection. Implications to livestock of such an exclusion will be unknown until the location of the area is known.	No	Part

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation R-2.1. Acquire legal access in the Hog Heaven area: (1) North Fork Virgin River - mostly trail hiking access. (2) Orderville Gulch - mostly trailhiking access. (3) Cogswell Point (road into Hog Heaven) + branch of Cogswell Point road.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	R-3.1	+Better vehicle access into Hog Heaven area.		
	URA Values - Recreation	+Better public land usability for all activities.		

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation R-3.1. Leave all lands open to ORVs.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	R-1.1 Glendale Bench Scenic Overlook	-Probable restriction of ORVs at the developed site 10 acres.		
	R-1.2 Bald Knoll Interpretive Dev.	-Restriction of ORVs on 120 acres.		
	R-1.3 Glendale Bench Arch. Site Int.	-Probable closure of 510 acres to ORV use.		
	R-2.1	+Better vehicle access into Hog Heaven area. Acquire legal access in the Hog Heaven area.		
	URA Values - Recreation	-Wildlife and primitive/natural values would continue to be degraded by the physical disturbance, noise, presence, etc. of vehicles.		
	URA Values - Scenic Quality	-Creation of unnatural visual intrusions by continued use of old trails and development of new trails will further degrade scenic quality.		
	VR-1.3 Close unnecessary roads	-R-1.3 would result in continued use of existing trails and creation of new trails.	Partial	
	W-1.1 Present Situation Frail Watershed	-R-3.1 recommends designating all public lands in the planning unit open to unrestricted vehicle use (ORV) which would be especially detrimental to all 22,070 acres of frail soils in the planning unit. Erosion could be accelerated on all of these highly erosive soils.		
	W-1.2	-The recommendation to open the entire planning unit to ORVs would interfere with W-1.2 recommendation to improve cover and reduce soil loss on the presently heavily utilized areas (16 allotments, 6,957 acres).		
	W-1.3	-The recommendation to open the entire planning unit to ORVs would conflict with the W-1.3 recommendation to reduce soil loss through land treatment if ORV use is allowed on these areas:		
		<u>Allotments</u>	<u>Acres</u>	
		4012 Buck Knoll	205	
		4062 Isolated Tracts	150	
		4120 Swallow Park	670	
			1,025	

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation R-1.1. Glendale Bench Scenic Overlook Development. 10 acres of mineral withdrawal, ORV restrictions, 5 acres livestock exclusion and obtain legal access.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	R-1.3	+Complimentary management - Development, access creating a broader recreational attraction on Glendale Bench.		
	R-3.1	-ORV Restriction on about 10 acres +Better access into the Glendale Bench Area		
	M-1.A	-Recreation proposes to withdraw 10 acres from entry under the mining laws. This would preclude location of mining claims and exploration for and possibly development of locatable minerals on 10 acres.	No	Yes
	M-2C	-Recreation proposes to preclude leasing on 10 acres this would prohibit the exploration for possible oil and gas deposits.	Yes, the area is small enough to allow leasing with a "no surface occupancy" stipulation which would allow exploration but still protect the surface.	Yes
	Lands Rec.	+The road access acquisition called for in Rec. 1.1 supports the access need covered in Lands URA 3 & 4.		

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	W-1.4	-The recommendation to open the entire planning unit to ORVs would conflict with objective of W-1.4 to improve erosion condition in badly eroded stream channels by treatments. See Overlay 1, MFP 1, Watershed.		
	W-2.1	-The recommendation to open the entire planning unit to ORVs would conflict with W-2.1 recommendation to reduce flood runoff and erosion from 1,140 acres in the Zion allotment by land treatments.		
	WL-3.1	-Riparian vegetation would be damaged if ORVs are allowed to use drainages listed in table 4 MFP 1, and desired vegetative composition may not be obtained. ORV impacts could vary from negligible to entire habitat destruction.	No	No
	WL present situation	-Critical deer winter range could be damaged by ORVs.		
	RM-1.2	-Recreation recommends opening all public lands in the Unit to unrestricted ORV use. This would conflict with an undetermined number of acres and AUMs, if done in the interim, because of forage that would be destroyed or disturbed.	No	Part
	RM-2.8	-Recreation recommends opening all public lands in unit to unrestricted ORV use. This would conflict with an undetermined number of acres and reduce AUMs because of forage that would be destroyed or disturbed.	No	Part
	Lands	+The road access acquisition called for in Rec.-3.1 supports the access need covered in Lands URA 3 & 4.		
	F-1.1 & F-1.2	(+) Designation of harvest areas as open to ORV's would be a prerequisite to implementing F-1.1 An adequate road and trail network is presently not available in these areas and new access construction would be economically prohibitive. Level terrain in these areas is conducive to off road travel, and product removal could best be accomplished using vehicular transport.		

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Visual Resources

Objective Number

Bunker
Swain
Fagan
Jensen
Dec 1978

Objective. Maintain or improve where possible the quality of visual resources in the Zion Planning Unit.

Rationale. Policy of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM Manual 6300.06) states that the Bureau will: plan, design, and implement its resource management activities in a manner which will minimize adverse impacts on the visual resource and provide all Bureau activities with guidance to minimize adverse impacts on the visual resources.

Visual resources are an important resource in the Zion Planning Unit. About one million people travel U.S. 89 through the unit each year and nearly half a million travel Utah State Highway 15 into Zion National Park. About half the highway travelers in southern Utah are on recreation oriented trips. Despite the fact that the destinations of most tourists are not on BLM lands, the overall impression of southern Utah is gained from lands of all ownership which in this region are primarily BLM administered. Scenic quality on BLM lands should be maintained to enhance the overall experience of the traveler.

Although travelers on U.S. 89 and Utah State 15 account for most visitor use in the unit, visual resources are important to a growing number of visitors who are not simply passing through, but who are engaged in various activities on public lands in the unit. Probably the most sensitive area outside of the highway corridor is the hiking route to the Virgin Narrows in Zion National Park.

There are also economic reasons for maintaining or improving scenic resources which attract all types of recreationists. According to the PAA, business derived from tourists is extremely important to the economy of Kane County. About 12 to 18 percent of total personal income in southwestern Utah is generated from local expenditures of tourists. In comparison about 7 percent of personal income is derived from farming, according to the SEP.

Visual resources are related to every type of recreational and sight-seeing activity. The maintenance of a good quality visual resource is critical to environmental quality in the region.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Zion

Activity

Visual Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation VR-1.1. Assign the VRM classes indicated on Zion VRM MFP Step 1 Overlay. Allow modifications in the basic elements of the landscape only if they meet visual resource management class standards. Each visual resource management class describes a different degree of modification allowed in the basic elements of the landscape. Visual contrast ratings (BLM Manual 6320) will be used to determine whether proposed modifications can meet visual resource management class criteria. Proposals which cannot meet VRM class standards must be either not allowed or redesigned in order to meet the accepted standards. Table 1 shows VRM class criteria, acreages in each class, and allotments affected. The Visual Resources MFP 1 Overlay shows the VRM classifications which have resulted from use of procedures in BLM Manual 6320. It should be noted that the original regional coal contract was incorrect in the area south at Rainbow Point in Bryce Canyon National Park. This is a Class II area.

Rationale. Visual Resource Management classes are determined using criteria found in BLM Manual 6320. The steps which are followed in arriving at management classes are: scenic quality evaluation, visual zone evaluation, and visual sensitivity evaluation.

The scenic quality evaluation and potential for enhancing scenery are documented in URA, along with an identification of intrusions and opportunities to correct the visual problems associated with intrusions. The visual zones and visual sensitivity evaluations are functions of the social and cultural situation and, as such, are documented in the PAA. These three factors are combined, using established criteria, to form the classes which are based not only on scenery, but also on their visibility to the public and their sensitivity to the public. Rationale for maintaining a high quality landscape is included in the rationale for objective VR-1.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Alternatives (Nonapplicable). The VRM system is a legally tested systematic method for developing visual resource management objectives. An area which is determined to be VRM Class II is a Class II area, just as a range type is a range type, or a wildlife habitat area is a wildlife habitat area; there is no management decision to be made as to whether or not an area is VRM Class II or not. The management decision is whether or not to allow projects which would violate VRM objectives. The interactions above indicate that if proposed range, watershed, or wildlife land treatments are not carefully designed and strictly managed after completion, there would be numerous violations of VRM objectives. Similarly coal development should be restricted as necessary to

insure compliance with VRM objectives. However, strip mining would violate even VRM Class IV objectives until successful rehabilitation occurs.

If a future management decision goes against VRM objectives, the VRM system provides a quantified index of the significance of visual impact (as required by NEPA) which would be included in each projects required Environmental Analysis or Environmental Statement.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Meet VRM objectives.

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Consider VRM objectives in all projects or actions that would affect VRM classes. Prior to implementing any project, perform a detailed onsite analysis of the impacts on VRM.

There will be cases where the benefits of a particular project outweigh the benefits of retaining the objectives of a VRM class.

Decision. Accept Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Team
Feb 1979
Fagan
June 1979

Jensen
Jan 1981

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (M/P)

Zion

Activity

Visual Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Bunker
Jan 1979

Recommendation VR-1.2. Rehabilitate visual intrusions in the Zion Unit. Table 2 describes the intrusion, location, and necessary actions involved in this recommendation.

Rationale. There are a number of intrusions in the Zion Unit which detract from scenic quality. It is technically and economically feasible to rehabilitate these intrusions and consequently improve the quality of scenery in the unit.

The importance of maintaining high quality visual resources is cited in detail in the previous recommendation (Visual Resources R-1.1). That rationale is relevant to this recommendation, also.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. See attached.

Recommendation VR-1.2

Alternative 1. Accept MFP 1 recommendation.

Alternative 2. Eliminate visual intrusions as proposed with the following exceptions:

1. Don't close the gravel pit (site No. 3). Allow the existing material sale contract to continue. Rehabilitation of surface scars would be accomplished under the contract when the gravel pit is mined out.

2. Don't close the gravel pit (site No. 5). Allow the county to continue its free use permit until the pit is mined out, at which time rehabilitation work would take place.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. Similar to VR-1.2 except that the gravel pits would continue as visual intrusions for a longer length of time.

Alternative 3. Reject VR-1.2

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. The purpose and objectives of development as listed in VR-1.2 would not be met.

Team
Feb 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Alternative 2.

Fagan
June 1979

Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Jensen
Jan 1981

Decision. Accept multiple use recommendation.

TABLE 1

Visual Resources Management Classes
Zion Planning Unit

Management Class Criteria	Acres	Allotment No.	Grazing Allotments
Class I - This class provides for natural ecological changes only. It applies to existing designated primitive or natural areas. It precludes any kind of activity which would make more than a subtle visual change.	0		
Class II - The BLM Manual (6310) states that changes in the basic elements of form, line, color, or texture caused by a management activity should not be evident in the basic landscape. This could limit many kinds of management activities such as chainings, roads, fencelines, or pipelines. These kinds of activities are excluded unless they can be located or designed where their visual effect is not evident in the basic landscape.	73,600	4008 4015 4018 4092 4156 4027 4030 4036 4150 4041 4047 4098 4154 4101 4157 4121 4082 4087 4090 4100	Black Rock ^a Burnt Cedar Point ^a Calf Pasture ^a Cave Creek ^a Cogswell Point ^a Cottonwood Springs ^a Deer Springs ^a Elbow Falls ^a Elephant Cliffs ^a First Point ^a Ford Well ^a Gordon Point ^a Hog Heaven ^a Lower Herd ^a Lower North Fork Mark Point ^a Mill Creek ^a Neuts Canyon ^a Orderville Gulch Rocking Chair ^a

^a Only part of the allotment is affected.

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

Management Class Criteria	Acres	Allotment No.	Grazing Allotments
Class II (continued)		4120	Swallow Park ^a
		4104	Table Mountain ^a
		4124	Timber Mountain ^a
		4138	Zion ^a
		4159	Zion Park
Class III - Changes caused by a management activity may be evident in the landscape. However, the changes could remain subordinate to the visual strengths of the existing landscape character. This means that most kinds of activities can be allowed if they can be located and designed so as not to be a dominating factor in the landscape.	24,960	4139	Ben Hollow ^a
		4016	Burnt Flat ^a
		4025	Coop Creek ^a
		4030	Deer Springs ^a
		4034	Dry Wash ^a
		4049	Gardner Hollow ^a
		4077	Lydia ^a
		4010	Lydia's Canyon ^a
		4081	Meadow Canyon ^a
		4082	Mill Creek ^a
		4113	Spencer Bench ^a
		4119	Swains Creek ^a
		4120	Swallow Park ^a
Class IV - Changes in the landscape character can be made but they must be designed to reflect what could be a natural occurrence.	255,730	4002	Alton
		4004	Bald Knoll
		4139	Ben Hollow ^a
		4007	Black Mountain
		4008	Black Rock ^a
		4012	Buck Knoll
		4015	Burnt Cedar Point ^a
		4016	Burnt Flat ^a
		4018	Calf Pasture ^a
		4092	Cave Creek ^a

^a Only part of the allotment is affected.

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

Management Class Criteria	Acres	Allotment No.	Grazing Allotments
Class IV (continued)		4024	Coal Mine
		4156	Cogswell Point ^a
		4025	Coop Creek ^a
		4027	Cottonwood Springs ^a
		4029	Cover
		4030	Deer Springs ^a
		4034	Dry Wash ^a
		4032	Dump
		4036	Elbow Falls ^a
		4037	Elbow Springs
		4150	Elephant Cliffs ^a
		4041	First Point ^a
		4045	Flume Hollow
		4047	Ford Well ^a
		4048	Four Mile
		4049	Gardner Hollow ^a
		4051	Glendale Bench
		4098	Gordon Point ^a
		4155	Hay Canyon
		4154	Hog Heaven ^a
		4062	Isolated Tracts
		4070	Levanger Lakes
		4101	Lower Herd ^a
		4077	Lydia ^a
		4010	Lydias Canyon ^a
		4121	Mark Point ^a
		4081	Meadow Canyon ^a
		4082	Mill Creek ^a
		4087	Neuts Canyon ^a
		4109	North Fork

^a Only part of the allotment is affected.

(continued)

Table 1 (concluded)

Management Class Criteria	Acres	Allotment No.	Grazing Allotments
Class IV (continued)		4097	Red Hollow
		4099	Robinson Creek
		4100	Rocking Chair ^a
		4112	Sink Valley
		4113	Spencer Bench ^a
		4151	Spring Hollow
		4152	Stewart Creek
		4117	Sugar Knoll ^a
		4119	Swains Creek ^a
		4120	Swallow Park ^a
		4122	Syler Knoll
		4104	Table Mountain ^a
		4121	Timber Mountain ^a
		4158	Upper North Fork
		4129	Upper Place
		4153	Willow Creek
		4138	Zion ^a
Class V - Change is needed in order to rehabilitate an unacceptable condition and restore an area where visual quality is consistent with the surrounding landscape.	0		

^a Only part of the allotment is affected.

TABLE 2

Visual Intrusion Mitigation

Intrusion Number	Priority	Grazing Allotment	Acres	Necessary Action	Support Requirements
2	4	Small part of Cottonwood Springs, Black Mountain.	Possible 100 acres on public land.	Feather edges of chaining, reduce slash, reseed.	Operations Range
3	2	Isolated Tracts and Sink Valley	About 10 acres.	Close and rehab borrow pit.	Operations
4	3	Black Rock	About 10 acres.	Clean up test well and paint tower struction to blend in natural landscape.	Operations
5	1	Mark Point	About 10 Acres.	Close and rehab. borrow pit.	Operations
1	Private land, no action proposed on this gravel pit.				

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation VR-1.1.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																												
	Recreation, Scenic Quality	+Preservation of scenic quality as proposed would protect the highest quality and most sensitive visual resources complimenting natural values, wildlife values, tourism, etc.																														
	R-1.1	+Preservation and protection of scenic qualities featured at the overlook.																														
	R-1.2	+ Preservation and protection of scenic qualities featured at the cinder cone.																														
	R-1.3	+Preservation and protection of scenic qualities featured at the interpreted site.																														
	VR-1.2	+Better scenic quality for relative comparisons in scenic contrast rating.																														
	VR-1.3	+More natural landscape would develop over time resulting in better scenic quality for relative comparison in scenic contrast rating.																														
	WL-2.2	-Two proposed wildlife chainings - Mill Creek would have to be modified. Acres reduced: VRM Class II - 600 acres - Mill Cr. 1 VRM Class III - 400 acres - Mill Cr. 2	No	Part																												
	RM-2.2	-Visual resource recommendation would exclude the construction of improvement necessary to make grazing systems operational. Mill Creek - 1/2 mile fence Timber Mountain - 1/4 mile fence Deer Spring - 3/4 mile fence Swallow Park - 2 miles pipeline The above recommendation will also limit land treatments which will make pasture used in the grazing system unbalanced.	No	Part																												
		<table><tr><td><u>Allotment</u></td><td><u>Acres</u></td><td><u>AUMs</u></td><td><u>Grazing System</u></td></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>780</td><td>96</td><td>Rest Rotation</td></tr><tr><td>Ford Well</td><td>390</td><td>38</td><td>Rest Rotation</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>80</td><td>10</td><td>Rest Rotation</td></tr><tr><td>Timber Mountain</td><td>590</td><td>74</td><td>Deferred Rotation</td></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>1,130</td><td>140</td><td>Rest Rotation</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2,970</td><td>358</td><td></td></tr></table>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>AUMs</u>	<u>Grazing System</u>	Mill Creek	780	96	Rest Rotation	Ford Well	390	38	Rest Rotation	First Point	80	10	Rest Rotation	Timber Mountain	590	74	Deferred Rotation	Deer Spring	1,130	140	Rest Rotation		2,970	358			
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Continued

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																												
	RM-2.5	-Visual resource recommends to limit management activities in Class II areas. These activities include fenceline, or pipelines. Mill Creek - 1/2 mile fence Timber Mountain - 1/4 mile fence Deer Spring - 3/4 mile fence pipeline 1/2 mile Swallow Park - 2 mile pipeline	No	Part																												
	RM-2.6	-Visual resource recommends that land treatment be excluded on Class II areas. <table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Land Treatment</th><th>Acres</th><th>AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>Burn,spray,seed</td><td>780</td><td>96</td></tr><tr><td>Ford Well</td><td>Burn,spray,seed</td><td>390</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>Burn,spray,seed</td><td>80</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Timber Mtn.</td><td>Spray</td><td>590</td><td>74</td></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>Burn,seed</td><td>1,130</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>2,970</td><td>358</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Land Treatment	Acres	AUMs	Mill Creek	Burn,spray,seed	780	96	Ford Well	Burn,spray,seed	390	38	First Point	Burn,spray,seed	80	10	Timber Mtn.	Spray	590	74	Deer Spring	Burn,seed	1,130	140			2,970	358	No	Part
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	RM-3.1	-Visual resources recommends land treatments (including burning) be excluded. By not allowing wildfire to burn on proposed burn areas the following acreage and AUMs would be effected. <table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Acres</th><th>AUM's</th></tr><tr><td>Mill Creek</td><td>780</td><td>96</td></tr><tr><td>Ford Well</td><td>390</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>First Point</td><td>80</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Timber Mountain</td><td>590</td><td>74</td></tr><tr><td>Deer Spring</td><td>1,130</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2,970</td><td>358</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Acres	AUM's	Mill Creek	780	96	Ford Well	390	38	First Point	80	10	Timber Mountain	590	74	Deer Spring	1,130	140		2,970	358									
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	2,970	358																														
	W-1.4	-VR-1.1 restrictions on visual quality could place restrictions on or eliminate development of channel treatments in Class II areas. <table><tr><th>Allotment</th><th>Stream Channel (miles)</th></tr><tr><td>4120 Swallow Park</td><td>Bull Rush Hollow (1.5)</td></tr></table>	Allotment	Stream Channel (miles)	4120 Swallow Park	Bull Rush Hollow (1.5)																										
Allotment	Stream Channel (miles)																															
4120 Swallow Park	Bull Rush Hollow (1.5)																															
	M-1.1	-Visual resource has identified Class II as an unsuitability criteria for coal development. Conflict areas are located in T. 39 S., R. 4 W. below Rainbow Point involving about 6,000 acres of federal coal and along the western part of the unit along Zion N.P. involving about 9,000 acres of federal coal.	Probably, because there are areas of underground coal development, it will probably be possible to mine and not adversely affect the scenic quality. Any mining plans would have to accommodate this visual plan.	Probably see left																												

(continued)

Concluded

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation
	M-1.2	-Visual resource has identified one Class II area in an area of possible surface coal development. Class II is an "unsuitability" criteria for coal development. Area of conflict is located in T. 40 S., R. 4½ W., Sections 9, 16, 17.	Probably not, it is unlikely that surface mining could take place and still accomodate this visual class.	Probably not see left.
	L-1.1 a & b	-The class IV VRM standard imposed by VRM 1.1 may impose constraints on the uses to which these R&PP leases may be put.	yes - the leases can have stipulations imposed which would make the uses conform to class IV.	No
	L-1.2 a,b,c,d	-The class IV standard imposed by VRM 1.1 may impose constraints on the future development of the UTA disposals contemplated by L-1.2, a,b,c,d.	no - these disposals would be outright to private individuals and no controls could be imposed.	Yes
	L-3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4	-The VRM classes established by VRM 1.1 would place constraints on the visual impacts of future uses of the rights-of-way and utility corridors contemplated by these lands recommendations.	Yes - stipulations to conform to VRM classes could be imposed on such permit type uses.	No

MFP Interaction

Activity and Recommendation VR-1.2. Elimination of visual intrusions.

Date & Surname	Resource Interactions and Rec. No's.	What is the Interaction, How Much, and Where	Possible to Modify Without Compromise	Would Accepting Conflicting Recommendation Eliminate All or Part of Your Recommendation																								
	VR-1.1	+Better scenic quality for relative comparisons in contrast ratings.																										
	VR-1.3	+Unnecessary roads are a form of visual intrusion, closure would improve scenic quality.																										
	M-2.1	-Visual resources proposes to close and rehabilitate two gravel pits located in section 25, T. 40 S., R. 6 (No. 3) and section 6 (no. 5) T. 41 S., R. 4½ W. The site in section 25 is a BLM material sale contract site; the other site is used by the county periodically for free use. The pit in section 25 would require cancelling a valid right - it is unlikely that this could be legally done. Closing of these pits before they are mined out in poor conservation practice and could result in having to open new pits in areas which are not now disturbed in order to provide material sales.	No	Yes																								
	RM-1.2	+Visual resources recommendation to rehabilitate visual intrusions could increase 14 AUMs on 130 acres on the following allotments if done during the interim.																										
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Acres</th><th>AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Cottonwood Spring</td><td>50</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Black Mountain</td><td>50</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Isolated Tracts</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Mark Point</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>130</td><td>14</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acres	AUMs	Cottonwood Spring	50	5	Black Mountain	50	5	Isolated Tracts	5	1	Sink Valley	5	1	Black Rock	10	1	Mark Point	10	1		130	14		
Allotments	Acres	AUMs																										
Cottonwood Spring	50	5																										
Black Mountain	50	5																										
Isolated Tracts	5	1																										
Sink Valley	5	1																										
Black Rock	10	1																										
Mark Point	10	1																										
	130	14																										
	RM-2.8	+Visual resources recommendation to rehabilitate visual intrusions would increase 14 AUMs on 130 acres.																										
		<table><tr><th>Allotments</th><th>Acres</th><th>AUMs</th></tr><tr><td>Cottonwood Spring</td><td>50</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Black Mountain</td><td>50</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Isolated Tracts</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Sink Valley</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Black Rock</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Mark Point</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>130</td><td>14</td></tr></table>	Allotments	Acres	AUMs	Cottonwood Spring	50	5	Black Mountain	50	5	Isolated Tracts	5	1	Sink Valley	5	1	Black Rock	10	1	Mark Point	10	1		130	14		
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Sink Valley	5	1																										
Black Rock	10	1																										
Mark Point	10	1																										
	130	14																										

~~COAL MINERS~~
~~CHIEF CITY DISTRICT OFFICE~~

AU Mines, Inc.
1140 Grant Street
Denver, CO 80203

Consolidation Coal Company
Koppers Building
436 Seventh Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

El Paso Natural Gas Co.
P. O. Box 1492
El Paso, TX 79978

George Frandsen
390 South First West
Panguitch, UT 84754

Caesar Fulton
~~4671 W. 109th Place~~ 125 E. Polaris Drive
~~Westminster, CO 80030~~ P.O. Box 2401
South Padre Island, Texas 78597

Charles Denton
P. O. Box 459
Artesia, NM 88210
Ray Gillis
King Cannel Coal Co.
Rockville, UT 84763

Nevada Electric Investment Company
P. O. Box 230
Las Vegas, NV 63102

Peabody Coal Company
301 North Memorial
St Louis, MO 63102

Aaron H. and Veola H.
Rasmussen
Veyo Star Route
Box 80
Central, UT 84722

Resources Company
P. O. Box 20824
Phoenix, AZ 85036

Mono Power Company
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, CA 91770

New Albion Resources Co.
P. O. Box 168
San Diego, CA 92112

Utah International, Inc.
550 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

S. H. West
P. O. Box 165
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN ON KANAB/ESCALANTE ES AREA MFPs

Apr 2
to
Apr 27

Public participation meetings with interest groups (listed below) to discuss how proposed MFP decisions will effect their activity. In discussing the grazing proposals from the MFP, a member of the ES team will be present to get scoping information for the upcoming ES. Scoping should establish what issues, management concerns, and resource development opportunities should be considered. Where Area Managers determine that issues and group composition warrants, one meeting may be held for two or three Areas at once. The comments from these meetings will be summarized in writing and considered as part of the official public comment. Public comment will be accepted from the first interest group meeting through May 18 on the MFP and on scoping for the ES. Groups to be contacted and responsible individuals within the District are:

Ranchers:	Specialist who developed the grazing system & AMs
Mining:	Bill Dalness
Wildlife & Recreation:	Steve Hedges & Paul Boos
County & City Govern.:	Area Managers
Fed. & State Agencies:	District & Area Managers in joint meeting in Cedar City

Apr 2

Federal Register notice announcing that we will be gathering scoping information for the Kanab/Escalante Grazing ES at Open Houses in Kanab on May 2, and in St. George and Escalante on May 3. A separate Federal Register notice filed by the State Office will announce that we will be reviewing the results of the Wilderness Review Initial Inventory at these same Open Houses.

Apr 19

A full page advertisement in the Southern Utah News will announce a May 2 Open House in Kanab. It will cover the major issues addressed in the MFPs for that Area. The ad will state that this Open House will address the MFPs, the Kanab/Escalante Grazing ES and the results of the Wilderness Review Initial Inventory. A similar ad will run in the Garfield County News for Escalante Open House on May 3. A news release in the Washington County News will contain the same basic information for the Open House in St. George for Dixie RA. A news release will be sent to Salt Lake City papers on the Salt Lake meeting.

Apr 30

A public meeting will be held in Salt Lake on all five planning units in the ES area. The BLM will make a presentation on MFP recommendations, answer questions and accept public comment. BLM participants will be Morgan Jensen, Dennis Curtis, Jerry Meredith, Rich Fagan, Frank Rowley, Craig Zufelt, Bill Dalness, Paul Boos, Von Swain, and Bob Zundel.

May 2 Open House in Kanab for Kanab RA to cover wilderness Inventory results, MFP decisions and scoping for the grazing ES.

May 3 Open Houses in Escalante and St. George to cover Wilderness Inventory results, MFP decisions and scoping for the grazing ES.

All Open Houses will run from 2:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. to allow maximum participation. More details on recommended format for Open Houses can be obtained from Jerry Meredith.

May 18 End of public comment period on MFP decisions and on scoping for the ES. All public comments on the Wilderness Inventory should be handled separately. Comments on this subject will be accepted until June 30.

Note: All public meetings and meetings with interest groups should have summary notes kept as part of the public comment. Comments received in writing that deal with specific information, the commentor feels is important should be answered in writing.



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

1608
U-040

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 6, 1979

*State and
Federal Agencies*

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most of Garfield and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings are scheduled during the week of April 30 to present and gather comments on this planning.

Prior to these meetings we have scheduled a session for State and Federal agencies that may be effected by or interested in our actions. We would like to invite you or your representative to attend this meeting. It is scheduled for Thursday, April 19, at 1:00 p.m. in the District Office, 1579 North Main, Cedar City.

If you have any questions concerning this planning effort, please feel free to contact me or a member of the district staff.

Sincerely,

M. J. Jensen
District Manager



Mr. Donald L. Pendleton
BLM, Richfield District
150 East 900 North, Box 768
Richfield, Utah 84701

Mr. Billy Templeton
BLM, Arizona Strip District
196 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Dixie National Forest Supervisor
82 North 100 East
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Ron Larson
Utah Forestry & Fire Control
154 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah Parks & Recreation
586 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Guy Bird
Utah Resource Conservation & Development
491 South Main Street
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Jim Bowns
SUSC College of Sciences
351 West Center
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Mitchell Sheldon
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1426 Federal Building, 125 South State
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

Mr. Milo Barney
Utah Department of Natural Resources
4th Floor Empire Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Mr. Mike Coffeen
Utah Department of Wildlife Resources
622 North Main Street
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah Department of Transportation
880 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

U.S. Senators Office
Ms. Jeanine Holt
10 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Soil Conservation Service
36 North 300 West
Kanab, Utah 84741

Soil Conservation Service
225 East Center
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Soil Conservation Service
196 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Mr. Gerald Stoker
Utah State Water Engineer
154 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah State Extension Agent
55 South Main
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Utah State Extension Agent
70 North Main
Kanab, Utah 84741

Utah State Extension Agent
197 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Mr. Brian Harry, Superintendent
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P. O. Box 1507
Page, Arizona 86040

Mr. Robert Heyder
Superintendent
Zion National Park
Springdale, Utah 84767

Mr. Thomas Hobbs, Superintendent
Bryce Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717

Mr. Derek O. Hambly
Superintendent
Capitol Reef National Park
Torrey, Utah 84775



United States Department of the Interior

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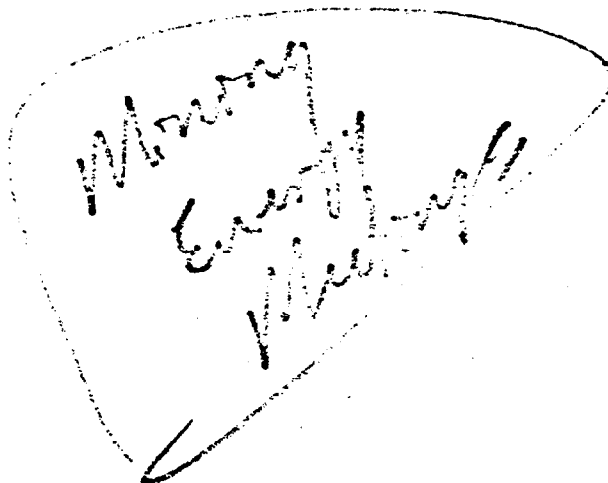
U-040

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Cedar City District Office

1579 North Main Street

P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720



April 9, 1979

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most of Garfield and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings and "open houses" are scheduled during the week of April 30 - May 4 to present and gather comments on this planning. We encourage you to attend one of these meetings (see attached). Please note that the flyer does not list the "open house" scheduled for the St. George Dixie Bureau of Land Management Resource Area Office, Dixie Office Building, on May 3 from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. This "open house" will deal exclusively with Canaan Mountain.

If you have any questions concerning this planning effort, please feel free to contact me. Bill Dalness, a geologist on the district staff, should be able to answer any questions concerning the mineral resource. Our phone number is (801) 586-2401.

Sincerely,

W. Dalness
District Manager

Enclosure



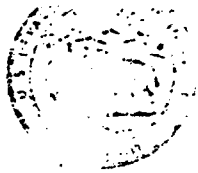
Utah Mining Association
Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Exxon Minerals Company, U.S.A.
P.O. Box 120
Denver, Colorado 80201

Coal Companies (see attached)

Area Mining Supervisor
Branch of Mining Operations
U.S. Geological Survey
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

District Engineer
U.S. Geological Survey
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

1608
U-040

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 729, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 9, 1979

*Rec +
Wildlife*

The Bureau of Land Management is presently undertaking a major planning effort in Washington, Kane and Garfield Counties. Your proven interest in southern Utah planning has prompted me to request your assistance in our current planning efforts.

On April 26, 1979, a special planning workshop is being held at the Cedar City District Office at 7:30 p.m. The major topics of discussion will include planning for recreation and wildlife resources. With the development pressure high for the rich energy resources in southern Utah, it becomes very important that the wildlife and recreation resources are adequately represented in our land use decisions.

The major recreation topics of discussion will include securing public access to major backcountry attractions, off-road vehicle designations, management direction on Canaan Mountain, Paria-Hackberry, Fifty-mile Mountain and the Escalante Canyons.

The major wildlife topics of discussion will be vegetation manipulation, transplants of bighorn sheep, riparian habitat management and live-stock management for benefit of wildlife habitat.

If you cannot attend this meeting, I would urge you to attend the District's open houses in Kanab, Escalante, St. George, or the public meeting in the Salt Palace on April 30th. In these meetings you will have an opportunity to comment on the planning for all resources. The attached circular gives you all the pertinent information regarding these meetings and issues to be discussed.

Sincerely,

M. Jensen
District Manager



Enclosure: Circular

~~COAL - PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICANTS~~

Jesse H. Knight
1107 - 50th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2T 2V8

Sun Oil Company
Southland Center
P. O. Box 2880
Dallas, TX 75221

Utah Power and Light Company
P. O. Box 899
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Woods Petroleum Company
Suite 500, National Foundation
West Building
3555 N. W. 58th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

Hiko Bell Mining and Oil Company
P. O. Box Drawer AB
Vernal, UT 84078

Sierra Club, Utah Chapter
c/o Kim Crumbo
P.O. Box 597
Moab, Utah 84036

Mr. Dick Carter
8 East Broadway
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

Mr. Ken Sleight
Wonderland Expeditions
P.O. Box 338
Green River, Utah 84525

Ms. Edith Reeves
Sierra Club
1739 E. San Miguel Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Sunrise Air Service
c/o Mr. Bill Blasdel
Kanab, Utah 84741

Mr. Brian Beard
93 E. 100 S.
Logan, Utah 84321

Mr. Doug Nelson
BYU Survival Course
105 R.B.
Provo, Utah 84601

Mr. Allen Malmquist
Moccasin Tours, Inc.
Box 388
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Mr. John Porcher
Yellowstone Wilderness Guides
2251 Cottonwood Lane
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

Ms. Aleda Nelson
Curalogos Corp.
1700 Desert Inn Rd. #412
Las Vegas, Nev. 89109

Ms. Nancy Wahl
325 Oro Valley Drive
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Mr. Larry Olsen
Survival Seminar Retreats
2010 University Club Bldg.
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

ISSUE
Lloyd Gordon, Editor
P.O. Box 728
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Friends of the Earth
Gordon Anderson
Colorado Plateau Representative
P.O. Box 820
Moab, Utah 84532

Save Our Canyons Committee
Alexis Kelner
1201 1st Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Uinta Chapter, Sierra Club
Ruth Frear
1458 East 9th South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

Iron County Historical Society
c/o Dr. Morris A. Shirts, President
570 South 580 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Boulder Mountain Packers
c/o Larry Davis
P.O. Box 446
Boulder, Utah 84716

Escalante Wilderness Committee
c/o Pete Hovingh
721 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Wasatch Mountain Club
Chairman, Conservation Committee
2889 Loran Heights Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109

Escalante Scenic Tours
c/o Mohn Christensen
Escalante, Utah 84726

Utah Recreation Land Users Association
1127 West 8th South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104

Adventure Expeditions
c/o Tom Brereton
P.O. Box 277
Springdale, Utah 84767

Canyon Tours Inc.
P.O. Box 1597
Page, Arizona 86040

Golden Circle Tours
c/o Norm Cram
89 East Center
Kanab, Utah 84741

Utah Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation Federation
328 West 200 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Mr. Cal Giddings
Wild & Scenic Rivers
1425 Perry Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

*Natural Resources Defense Council
25 Kearny Street
San Francisco, CA 94108*



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

1608
U-040

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Cedar City District Office

1579 North Main Street

P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 17, 1979

*Additional
Rec. + wildlife
mt. letters*

The Bureau of Land Management is presently undertaking a major planning effort in Washington, Kane and Garfield Counties. Your proven interest in southern Utah planning has prompted me to request your assistance in our current planning efforts.

On April 26, 1979, a special planning workshop is being held at the Cedar City District Office at 7:30 p.m. The major topics of discussion will include planning for recreation and wildlife resources. With the development pressure high for the rich energy resources in southern Utah, it becomes very important that the wildlife and recreation resources are adequately represented in our land use decisions.

The major recreation topics of discussion will include securing public access to major backcountry attractions, off-road vehicle designations, management direction on Canaan Mountain, Paria-Hackberry, Fifty-mile Mountain and the Escalante Canyons.

The major wildlife topics of discussion will be vegetation manipulation, transplants of bighorn sheep, riparian habitat management and live-stock management for benefit of wildlife habitat.

If you cannot attend this meeting, I would urge you to attend the District's open houses in Kanab, Escalante, St. George, or the public meeting in the Salt Palace on April 30th. In these meetings you will have an opportunity to comment on the planning for all resources. The attached circular gives you all the pertinent information regarding these meetings and issues to be discussed.

Sincerely,

W. M. Jensen
District Manager

Enclosure: Circular



THE ATTACHED LETTER SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Robert H. Hassel
Panguitch, Utah 84759

~~Jack McLellan
2459 E 6600 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121~~

Jack Soper
Panguitch Wildlife Federation
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Bud Sullivan
Utah Wildlife Federation
1102 Walker Bank Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Utah Environmental Center
Jan Johnson, Director
1275 Wilmington Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

Utah Nature Study Society
Dr. Stan Mulaik, Executive Secretary
1144 East 2nd South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84010

Fund for Animals
Lonnie Johnson, Field Director
7167 South 2000 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

THE ATTACHED LETTER WAS SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

STATE POLITICIANS

J. Garth Jones
1769 East 5250 North
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Ivan M. Matheson
265 East Midvalley
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Ray S. Schmutz
237 South 100 East
St. George, Utah 84770

National Mustang Association
New Castle, Utah 84756

Wild Horse Organized Assistance
c/o Mrs. Dawn Y. Lappin
P. O. Box 555
Reno, Nevada 89504

Humane Society of Utah
P. O. Box 20222
Salt Lake City, Utah 84120

GRAZING ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Cleo Wood
290 South 700 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Edwin Larsen
131 North 1225 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Phil Allen
Antimony, Utah 84712

Mr. Merrill MacDonald
355 North 200 West
Kanab, Utah 84741

Mr. Vard Heaton
Alton, Utah 84729

Ray Cushman
Wild Horse Organized Assistance
Box 26
Concord, New Hampshire 03324

WILD HORSE GROUPS

Kent Gregersen
Utah Mustang Association
P. O. Box 102
Marysville, Utah 84750

Cedar City Wildlife Federation
310 West 1700 North
Cedar City, Utah 84720

National Wild Horse Association
National Headquarters
P. O. Box 12188
Las Vegas, Nevada 89112



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

1608
U-040

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Cedar City District Office

1579 North Main Street

P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 17, 1979

Extra Flyers

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most of Garfield and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings are scheduled during the week of April 30 to present and gather comments on this planning.

Since you have an interest in the area itself, or projects within the area, I have enclosed a flyer briefly outlining the purpose of these meetings. Please note that the flyer does not list an open house which is scheduled for the St. George Dixie Resource Area Office, Dixie Office Building, on May 3 from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. This meeting has been publicized through other means.

If you have any questions concerning these meetings, please feel free to contact me or a member of the district staff.

Sincerely,

M. S. Jensen
District Manager

Enclosure



WE WANT YOUR COMMENTS!

YOUR CHANCE TO INFLUENCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS

THE AREA

There are five planning units within the area shown on the map to the right. The planning is being completed on all of the area at once, since it will be covered in one grazing environmental statement. Paria, Vermilion and Zion planning units are administered from the BLM office in Kanab. The Escalante planning unit is administered from the BLM office in Escalante. And the Canaan Mountain planning unit is administered from the BLM office in St. George. The total area contains some 2,700,000 acres of public land.

The area is bordered by three areas of the Dixie National Forest, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Along the south, the area is bordered by Arizona.

These, and other recreation areas on BLM land, make this area well known for the quality of outdoors experience it offers. There is limited hunting throughout the area, and some sections provide important winter range for big game animals. Coal development and livestock grazing are also major issues within this area.

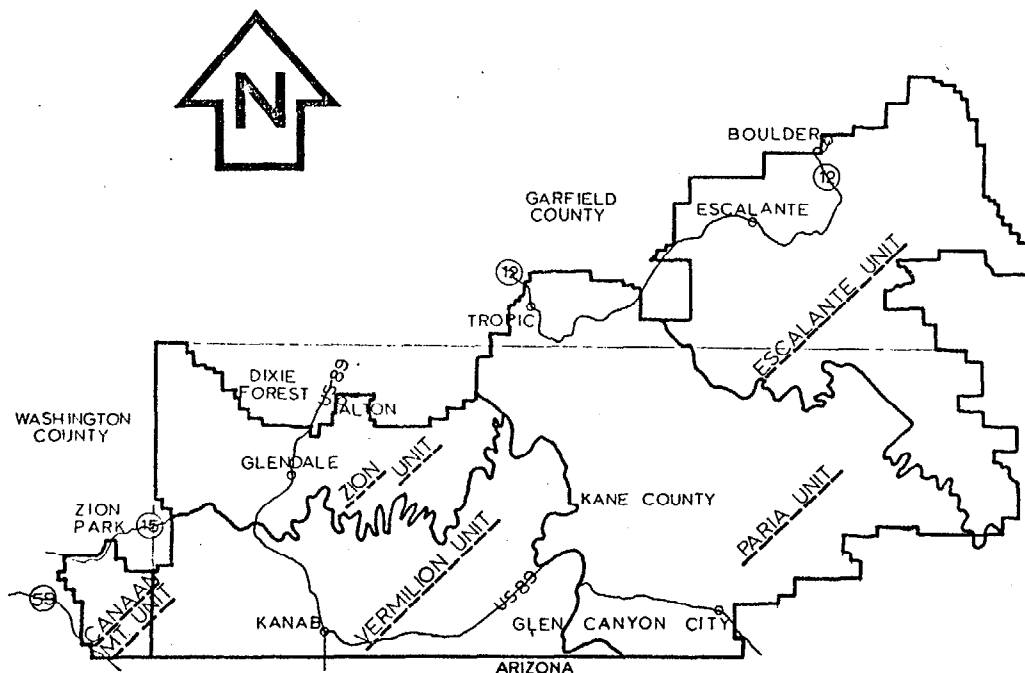
Vegetation is quite varied, from salt desert shrub in the low elevations to an aspen conifer type in the high country. Elevations range from near 5,000 ft. around Kanab and the lower Escalante River to about 8,000 ft. on Clear Creek Mountain and lower Canaan Peak.

BLM PLANNING

The BLM has developed a land use planning system which calls for participation from local and state governments, interested users, and the public. This is your chance to let us know how you think the public lands should be managed.

Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. The BLM is charged with managing the land for the optimum mix of potential uses. The best mix of uses is determined by inventorying the resources, determining the management which would be best for each resource and then resolving the conflicts that are found between resource development possibilities. Public comment is used to help area managers make proper choices when competing uses.

The citizens of Southern Utah and the people of the Nation need the forage, recreation, minerals, wildlife, soil, water and other resources of these planning units. The coal, outstanding recreational opportunities, scenic grandeur and other natural resources in the area make it extremely important that all aspects of the possible uses be carefully considered. Your participation could provide valuable information. BLM planners have already met with local government and state and federal agencies in the area to discuss this planning effort. We have also talked to livestock operators who will be affected by this plan, wildlife and recreation groups and others. We want to hear from you, too. Please come to one of the Open Houses or the Public Meeting listed in this advertisement and share your ideas with those who are responsible for completing the planning on this valuable piece of public land.



THE CHALLENGE

As you read the information given here about some of the conflicting uses, think about the implications and opportunities as they affect the uses of these lands now and in the future. Prepare yourself to make suggestions to BLM planners on the best uses of various resources on the same land.

The general land use plan, called the Management Framework Plan, which is being developed, will address livestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed. In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement that will analyze grazing proposals for the area.

Utah's State Director for the BLM announced his proposed statewide Initial Wilderness Inventory decision on April 4, 1979. He has notified the field offices of his decision as to which inventory units clearly and obviously do not meet the criteria for identification as Wilderness Study Areas and which units should receive more intensive inventory. A narrative booklet and map of the State Director's proposal will be available at the Open Houses listed in this ad. The evaluations and large scale maps developed for the District's recommendation to the State Director will also be available. After examining these materials, you are encouraged to submit written comments to the address given in the booklet.

OPEN HOUSES

KANAB

May 2, 1979
1 to 7 PM
320 N. First E.

ESCALANTE

May 3, 1979
1 to 7 PM
Hwy 12 west of town

PUBLIC MEETING

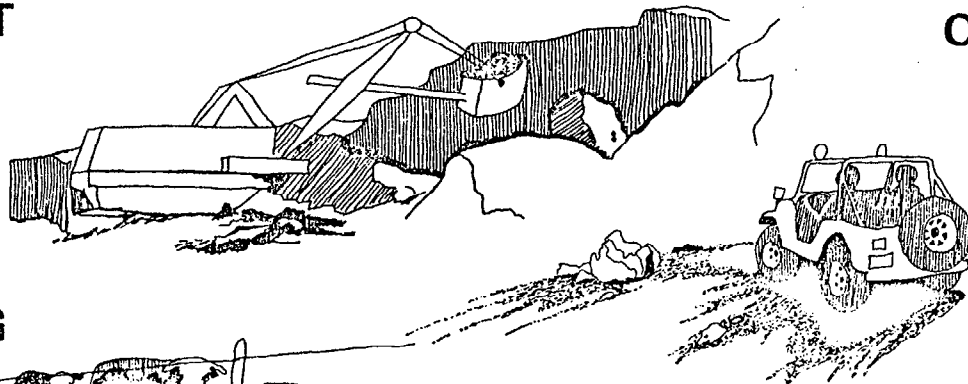
SALT LAKE CITY

April 30, 1979
7 PM
Room 128, Salt

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS

COAL DEVELOPMENT

Some of the largest coal reserves in the state lie within this area. It is estimated that there are several billion tons of recoverable coal reserves in the Kaiparowits, Alton and Kolob fields. Development of these reserves would be a major boost to the economy of the area. It could also mar scenic sections that are presently major tourist attractions and therefore are important to the economy themselves. What, if any, restrictions should be placed on the development of this coal?

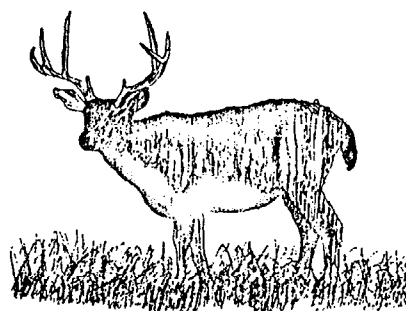
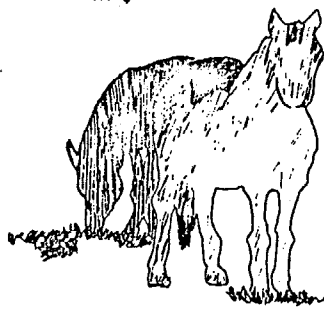
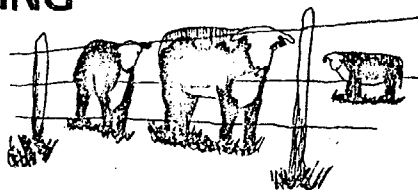


OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

Executive Order 11644 requires the BLM to place public land in an "Open", "Closed" or "Limited" category for off-road vehicle (ORV) use. Present use of the planning area is light and is expected to remain so. Concentrated ORV use could lead to soil erosion, harassment of wildlife and plant destruction. Should concentrated ORV use areas be designated? What public lands should be open, closed or restricted to ORV uses?

LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Livestock grazing has been a traditional use of the area since early settlers arrived. The BLM is responsible for management in a manner that will protect the land from unnecessary injury, stabilize the livestock industry dependent on public lands, and provide for the orderly use, improvement, development and rehabilitation of the land for livestock grazing. During 1976 and 1977 range inventories were completed throughout the area in order to meet this requirement. These studies show that adjustments to present livestock operations are necessary to stabilize or improve range conditions in some areas. How can the necessary adjustments be made with the least adverse economic impact on livestock operators?

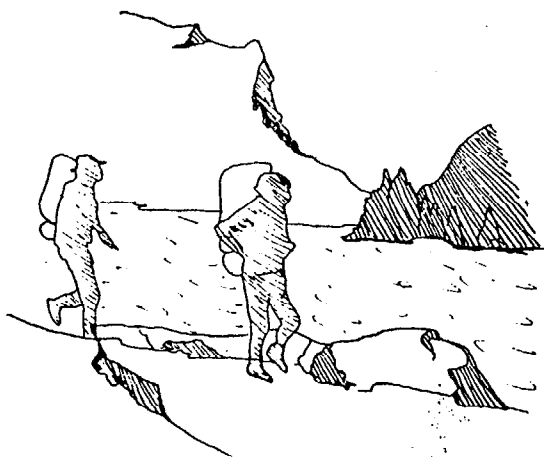


WILDLIFE HABITAT

Livestock and big game animals use the same food sources. This can lead to competition for forage and a downward trend in range condition. Areas like the Sand Hills west of Kanab are especially important to winter deer herd use. Should forage be reserved for big game to reduce competition with livestock? Streamside habitat is small in terms of acreage, but provides food, water and cover for a large variety of wildlife. How much of this area should be protected for wildlife?

WILD HORSES

A small number of wild horses live in the Circle Cliffs and Harvey's Fear areas. Both of these areas have marginal horse habitat. There are also potential conflicts with the recent transplanting and proposed expansion of the desert big horn sheep in both areas. Proper management of such small herds in isolated areas can be very costly, and hamper implementation of livestock management plans. Should the horses be left in the present area and managed to reduce conflicts as much as possible? Or, should the animals be moved to a more suitable habitat and be used to improve present herds in those areas.



AND OTHERS

Fredonia City water supply
Desert Big Horn sheep
Erosion control
Streamside (Riparian) protection
Vegetative manipulation to improve livestock and wildlife projects
Range improvement projects
Community support and expansion
Recreation development projects

COAL SLURRY LINE

Nevada Power Company proposes to transport coal from the Alton coal field to two proposed power plants via two coal slurry pipelines. Between 5400 and 7800 acre feet of water per year would be needed for the slurry lines. The slurry line routes would run through areas in Utah and Arizona which are presently a part of the wilderness review. One route goes through upper Kanab Creek and near the Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park. An alternative would be to route the line through other areas. Another possible way of transporting the coal would be to build a railroad into the coal field. Are there other alternatives? What method or route would be the best?



NATURAL VALUES

The BLM is required by law to "preserve and protect certain lands in their natural condition". With scenic and backcountry use the fastest growing recreational activities, preservation of natural values plays an important role in insuring continuation of this use. Should the BLM seek to preserve and manage areas such as Fifty-mile Mountain, Escalante Canyons, Indian Canyon and Ponderosa Sand Dunes for their natural values? How should this be done?

4115
403

Cedar City District
Kanab Resource Area
320 North First East
Kanab, Utah
84741

April 18, 1979

Dear Mr.

We are presently preparing long range land use plans for public lands in Kane, Garfield and Washington Counties.

We would like to discuss our management recommendations with all city and county officials in Kane County and obtain your ideas and recommendations.

Management decisions resulting from these land use plans will be used as a basis for the Kanab-Escalante grazing impact statement, preparation of which will begin this spring.

We would like to meet with you to discuss these management plans on Friday, April 27th at 7:00 p.m. in the Kanab BLM Office.

We hope you will plan to attend.

Sincerely yours,



Richard E. Fagan
Area Manager

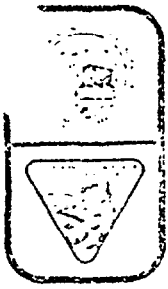
Richard E. Fagan/mas
R A

	Kane County Commissioners	Mayors	
Sent to:	Bob Russell	Claude Glazier	- Kanab
	Sterling Griffith	Vane Campbell	- Alton
	Robert Houston	Cleon Jackson	- Glendale
		Ron Heaton	-Orderville

NEWS RELEASE DATA SHEET

News release number		Other Distribution		Story	Photo
79-8		State Office - PAO		X	
Date release mailed					
April 12					
News release subject					
SHL Kuna/Escalante MFP Mt.					
Writer	Approval				
Meredith	Jensen				
Name of Media	Story	Photo			
Beaver Co. News					
Beaver Press			Alton Lefever	X	
Garfield Co. News			Dorothy See	X	
Iron Co. Record					
Southern Utah News					
Washington Co. News					
Color Country Spectrum					
Deseret News	X				
Salt Lake Tribune	X				
KBBD Radio - Beaver					
KBRE Radio - Cedar					
KSUB Radio - Cedar					
KDXU/KZLZ Radio - St. George					
U.S. Senators Office					
U.S. Representatives Office					

of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area. We want to identify, as early as possible, what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during the ES process," he concluded. Work on the ES is scheduled to begin this summer.



UTAH
BLM
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

UNITED STATES

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT Jerry Meredith (801) 586-2401
Cedar City District Office, Cedar City, Utah

News Release

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

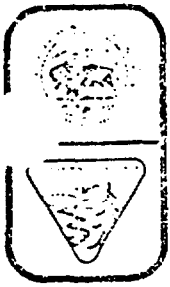
Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management officials have announced an open house in St. George in conjunction with several current BLM projects. The open house will be May 3, 1979, in the BLM office, 24 East St. George Blvd., from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Frank Rowley, Manager of the Dixie Resource Area, which includes all of Washington County, said the meeting will allow people to gather information and make comments on three current projects.

First, is a general land management plan, called a Management Framework Plan, for the Canaan Mountain area in eastern Washington County. This plan addresses livestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed. "We are asking people to let us know how they think the public lands should be managed," said Rowley. Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. "Our job is to determine the best mix of uses. Public comment is used to help us as land managers make the necessary choices between competing uses," he added.

"In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area," said Rowley. "We want to identify as early as possible what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during the ES process." Work on the ES that will cover Canaan Mountain is scheduled to begin this summer.

-more-



UTAH

BLM
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT Jerry Meredith (801) 586-2401
Cedar City District Office, Cedar City, Utah

News Release

The Bureau of Land Management, Cedar City Utah District, has announced a public meeting on land use planning for all BLM land in Kane County and parts of Garfield and Washington Counties. It will be held April 30, 1979 in room 128 of the Salt Palace from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Morgan Jensen, Cedar City District Manager, said the plan, called a Management Framework Plan, is being developed to address livestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed.

The area is bordered by three areas of the Dixie National Forest, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Outstanding recreation areas on or near BLM land, make this area well known for the quality of outdoors experience it offers. Coal development and livestock grazing are also major issues. The entire Kaiparowits Plateau, with its rich coal deposits, lie within the planning area.

"We are asking people to let us know how they think the public lands should be managed," said Jensen. "Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. Our job is to determine the best mix of uses by inventorying the resources and then resolving the conflicts that are found. Public comment is used to help us, as land managers, make the necessary choices between competing uses," he added.

"In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area. We want to identify, as early as possible, what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during the ES process," he concluded. Work on the ES is scheduled to begin this summer.

Finally, the BLM will have available the statewide summary booklet, guidelines for making comments and a statewide map on the areas included in the present wilderness review. BLM personnel will be on hand with detailed information and will go over this material with interested citizens and answer any questions.

In clarifying earlier information on the wilderness review, Rowley said that the BLM has not identified any areas with wilderness characteristics at this time. The current inventories are to determine which areas require further study and which "clearly and obviously" do not meet wilderness criteria established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Some 42 percent of the Washington County BLM land in this initial inventory has been proposed for further study. "But, earlier projects have already proposed to eliminate much of the county from any further wilderness consideration. When you add the area we propose to drop from consideration because of all reviews, 68 percent of the BLM land in the county is presently proposed to be eliminated from any further consideration," Rowley said. That means 13 percent of the total land area in the county is proposed for further study.

"The inventory is solely to determine which lands meet the wilderness criteria set up by Congress. Even if an area has great resource potential, we are required to include it in our study if it meets the criteria. It may be reported to Congress as not suitable for wilderness after all the work is done, but it must be reported. After these inventories are completed and areas which meet the criteria have been identified, the hard work will begin. That's when the BLM must determine which areas to recommend to Congress as suitable to preserve and which to recommend as more suitable for other uses," Rowley concluded.

Following are reports of the meetings and Open Houses. Reports of meetings with ranchers and other user groups are filed separately in binders entitled "Record of Public Participation" for each planning unit.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
KANAB-ESCALANTE RANGE ES PLANNING AREA
April 19, 1979 Cedar City, Utah
District Office Conference Room

Thirteen people attended representing federal, state and local government agencies. See attached roster for names and agencies represented. Also attached is a list of those to whom invitations were sent.

Morgan Jensen, Cedar City BLM District Manager, conducted the meeting. Items presented and comments made at the meeting are as follows:

1. Range Management

A summary of the MFP proposal pertaining to livestock forage was presented in the form of an overhead projection. A copy is attached entitled "Livestock Forage". It outlines the present situation, by planning unit, pertaining to livestock grazing in terms of numbers of allotments and authorized AUMs of forage in relation to proposals for interim and long term management of grazing in terms of number of allotments, AUMs, season-of-use, types of grazing systems and proposed improvements.

Representatives of the BLM Arizona Strip District pointed out problems that will develop for operators where spring use on allotments in Utah is being eliminated. Operators grazing public lands in the Strip during the winter have expressed concern to Strip personnel that they will have nowhere to take their cows if the Utah planning proposals are implemented.

Coordination between the Strip and Cedar City was requested if plans are implemented.

Stan Elmer asked where the Alton Coal Field is located in relation to proposed land treatments to provide livestock forage. He was informed that the bulk of the viable strip mining area is east of the proposed treatment areas in the Zion Planning Unit.

In connection with the proposals on range management, Dennis Curtis requested any information or opinions the group may have on issues that may affect the scope of the range ES that will be developed on the proposals coming out of the planning documents. He explained that under new CEQ guidelines the ES will be limited to 150 pages. Examples of major issues BLM presently thinks will have to be addressed in the ES are: Effects of proposed livestock reductions on operators; effects of the proposal on wildlife, effects on riparian areas, and effects of proposed land treatments that can be viewed from national parks. Agencies were invited to identify issues they think should be addressed in the ES. No comments were given at the meeting.

2. Watershed

Areas proposed for treatment for watershed protection and enhancement were outlined on a map.

The district conservationist, SCS-Kanab, asked what criteria was used

to choose the areas proposed for treatment. Morgan responded that they were identified from watershed studies and that the areas with greatest problems and most susceptible to treatment were selected. Steve Winslow added that a BLM watershed study of the Colorado River Basin was also used and that areas identified for salinity control in the study were among those selected for treatment.

SCS personnel pointed out a potential problem in that they have proposals for land treatment on public land, which may not be considered in BLM planning, to control head cutting on private land. Guy Bird suggested contact with Soil Conservation Districts to cooperatively develop priorities for projects that will benefit watershed and range management.

SCS personnel suggested BLM should also assure coordination with 208 water quality requirements in their plans. Guy Bird supported this suggestion indicating that at least one or two 208 water quality projects should materialize from national funds being appropriated, and that these projects should be coordinated with public land management plans.

3. Lands

Areas involving the proposed Canaan Mountain State Exchange; the Allen-Warner Valley coal slurry line proposal, including the alternative route in Johnson Canyon proposed through the MFP; and the Fredonia water system were identified. There were no comments.

4. Minerals

Coal areas were identified and coal unsuitability criteria, including VRM, eagle habitat, deer concentration areas and prime farm lands were discussed. There were no comments.

5. Wildlife

Proposals concerning land treatment areas to improve wildlife habitat; about 7 miles of fence to protect about 1,200 acres of high quality riparian areas; the development of a modified fire plan to allow wildfire to burn for improvement of wildlife habitat in some areas; and water development to improve deer, quail, chukar, bighorn and antelope habitat were identified. Proposed wildlife transplant areas for quail, bighorn, chukar, and Utah prairie dog were identified.

A representative of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources asked what time frame the MFP anticipated on a bighorn transplant in the Rock Creek area. He indicated they now have sheep available and desired to make the transplant as soon as possible. He indicated Rock Creek is a high priority area for sheep introduction. BLM responded that a problem exists in that wild horses presently inhabit the area and the horses should be removed before the sheep can be introduced. The MFP contains the proposal to remove the horses, but we have no definite time table for when they can be removed.

6. Recreation

Proposals for: (1) Outstanding Natural Area designations on 50-Mile Mountain, Escalante Canyons, and Wolverine Petrified Wood area; (2) Primitive designation on Canaan Mountain; (3) Recreation land designation on Paria-Hackberry; (4) Research Natural Area designation on Diana's Throne, Kimball Butte, and No Man's Mesa; (5) ACEC designation on Indian Canyon, and Egg Canyon; and (6) Acquisition of access through private land for hiking in North Fork area were presented. Areas were outlined on a map and some proposed conditions connected with the proposals were presented, such as restrictions on ORV use and Oil and Gas exploration or development.

The proposal for further study of the Escalante River under the Wild and Scenic River Act was presented, and Guy Bird commented that the Utah Division of Water Resources has plans for a water storage project on the river and that the two proposals are not compatible. Stand Elmer stated a study on the Escalante River has been completed by a man by the name of Karonowski from Denver and that the study had determined the river does not have quality to merit designation under the act. He indicated the study showed it was the side canyons, to the river, that had the greatest recreation value. He questioned the need for a further study.

The MFP proposal was presented to retain Canaan Mountain, Paria Primitive Area, the Escalante Canyons ONAs, in a closed ORV use category plus the

area proposed to be added to the ONAs. Limited ORV Use designations, restricting use to existing roads and trails are proposed in the Paria-Hackberry, 50-Mile Mountain Areas.

VRM was discussed and restrictions of classes 1, 2 and 3 were read to the group. The proposal to maintain designated primitive areas and ONAs in VRM Class I was presented. Areas proposed for VRM Class II were also presented. A question was asked of what vegetative manipulation could be permitted in a Class II area. A response indicated burning or spraying could be allowed without a great deal of conflict, but chaining probably could not be permitted.

Guy Bird expressed the opinion that a Class II designation could create conflict with watershed projects. Paul Boos responded that a VRM class designation does not prohibit projects; it just makes the manager aware that there are trade-offs involved if a project is approved.

The question was asked of what effect VRM designations would have on the proposal of the slurry line in Johnson Canyon. The response was that it would be as indicated by Mr. Boos, as described above.

There were no further comments. The group was invited to respond further in writing before May 18, 1979.

Planning Unit	No. Allots	Grazing Preference	INTERIM MANAGEMENT				LIVESTOCK FORAGE				LONG TERM MANAGEMENT				Improvements			
			No. Allots Proposed For Licensing	No. AUMs	Ave Change AUMs %	Season of Use AUMs	No. Allots	No. Consolidations	AUMs at Start of Intensive Mgt. Surveyed & Treatment	Ave Change From Interim Mgt. %	Potential AUMs From Mgt.	Total Potential AUMs	Ave Change From Interim %	Systems				
														SU		F	W	RR	OR
Zion	60	12,564	53	28	5517	-5	After seed ripe except 3 AMPs & 7 custodial Allotments	22	6-3	11463 1st yr 12463 after 1st yr +1348 cust. AUMs	+108. +126. +150.	0	12,463 Total incl. Custodial 13,811	+126. +150.	8	11	6	4 wells, 28 mi. pipeline, 5 springs, 4 reservoirs, 5 water catchments, 4 water storage tanks, 38 H ₂ O troughs, 1 windmill.
Vermilion	74	20,862	60	7	9278	-56	After seed ripe except 3 AMPs	48	18-7	10707 +46 Cust.	+15. +16.	7,025	17,732 w/Cust. 17,778	+91. +92.	33	9	6	6 wells, 23 mi. pipeline, 7 springs, 5 reservoirs, 3 H ₂ O catchments, 4 storage tanks, 16 H ₂ O troughs, 15 mi. fence, 6 cattleguards.
Paria	25	24,049	22	1	19243	-20.	After seed ripe except 4 AMPs	16	8-3	21037 +36 cust.	+9. +10.	6,329	27,366 w/cust. 27,402	+42. +42.	3	3	9	12 cattleguards, 28 mi. fence, 36 mi. pipe, 11 H ₂ O troughs, 3 tanks, 1 pumpstation, 1 well, 17 reservoirs, 5 H ₂ O catchments, 11 slickrock catchments, 13 springs, 3 mi stock trail, enlarge 1 catchment.
Escalante	34	48,378	31	0	33188	-31.	After seed ripe except 5 AMPs and 5 spring allots.	30	2-1	34262	+3.	21,127	55,389	+67.	2	14	4	7 wells, 49 mi pipeline, 35 springs, 25 reservoirs, 7 H ₂ O catchment, 7 slickrock catchments, 18 H ₂ O storage tanks, 37 H ₂ O troughs, 47 mi. fence, 9 cattleguards, 1 corral, 2 mi. stock trail.
Canaan Mtn	18	2,612	17	3	907	-65.	Yearlong, 2 partial allots. year long, 8 7/31-10/31, 1 10/31-5/31, 1 10/16-2/28, 1 1/1-2/28, 1 6/1-2/28	14	-	1260 56 cust.	+39. +45.	694	1,954 w/cust. 2,010	+115. +122.	1	13	8	8 springs, 1 mi. stock trail, 4 reservoirs, 3 mi. fence, 1 H ₂ O catchment, 1 mi pipeline.
TOTALS	212	108465	183	39	68133	-37.		130	34-14	79,729 1486 cust. 81,215	+17. +19.	35,175	114,904 1486 cust 116,390	+69. +71.	3	105	80	13 wells, 137 mi pipeline, 68 spring developments, 55 reservoirs, 21 H ₂ O catchments, 18 slickrock catchments, 19 H ₂ O storage tanks, 102 H ₂ O trough, 17 cattleguards, 95 mi fence, 6 mi stock trail, 1 windmill, 1 pump station, 1 corral, enlarge 1 H ₂ O catchment land treatment 90,000 acres

GOVERNMENT MEETING

Kanab-Escalante

April 19, 1979

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Bill Templeton	196 E. Tabernacle St. George, Utah 84770	Arizona Strip BLM
Bob Sandberg	"	"
Glenn Beagle	154 No. Main, Cedar City	Div. State Lands Forestry & Fire Control
Stan Elmer	231 E. 400 S., 400 Empire Building	Utah Dept. of Natl. Resources
Nick Lundstrom	Panguitch	SCS
Howard M. Roper	P.O. Box 284 Panguitch, Utah	Soils Cons. Service
Anthony Beals	P.O. Box 149 Kanab, Utah	Soil Cons. Service
Wray E. Macy	74 S. Mt. View Dr.	Soil Cons. Service
Guy Bird		Soil Cons. Service
Jim Guymon	622 N. Main Cedar City, Utah	Wildlife Res.
Tom Henry	Bryce Canyon	Nat'l Park Service
Robert Rowley	Box 152, Parowan, Utah	Utah Dept. of Trans.
Larry L. Hays	Box 353, Springdale, Utah	Zion National Park

Report of Public Meeting
Scheduled April 26, 1979
To Discuss Recreation and Wildlife Plans
Robert Zundel

There was no attendance at the meeting except BLM employees who were prepared to discuss planning proposals with the public.

TO : Public Participation Files

FROM : Kanab Resource Area

SUBJECT: Planning Meeting with County Commissioners and City Mayors

On Friday April 27, 1979 at 7:00 p.m. the Kanab Resource Area held a meeting with the City and County Governments to seek input into the Management Framework Plan Step II planning process. Only Bob Russell and Robert Houston, Kane County Commissioners, were in attendance although a personal invitation was sent to all County Commissioners and City Mayors in Kane County.

Richard Fagan, Kanab Resource Area Manager, presented the MFP Step II recommendation to the commissioners. The following overlays were also available for their comments: Visual Resource Management (VRM), Off Road Vehicle (ORV), Land and Minerals, Wilderness (1st cut that was sent to the State Director), Range Treatment, Wildlife and Watershed.

Rich commented on the proposed range adjustments and the criteria used to make their determination. Robert Houston asked a few questions concerning the techniques and procedures used in making the adjustments.

There was a discussion concerning the proposed wilderness areas and the conflict with the Alton and Kaiparowits coal fields. Also, there was a discussion concerning Wilderness/National Parks and Air Quality.

No specific suggestions or recommendations were made at the meeting concerning the planning system. The attendees were asked to send any written comments that they might have to the area manager.

Overall, it was a very informative meeting for the two county commissioners in attendance. Many misconceptions about the planning process was cleared up and they were encourage to attend the open house in May and give their comments.

Ken Knowles



Report of Public Meeting
Kanab-Escalante Planning Area
Room 128 - Salt Palace - Salt Lake City, Utah
April 30, 1979 7:00 P.M.

BLM Personnel Attending:

Cedar City District

Morgan Jensen - District Manager
Dennis Curtis - Chief, PEC
Richard Fagan - Area Manager, Kanab
Craig Zufelt - Area Manager, Escalante
Frank Rowley - Area Manager, Dixie
Von Swain - Chief, Resources
Paul Boos - Recreation Specialist, Resource
Bill Dalness - Geologist, Resource
Jerry Meredith - Public Affairs Specialist
Bob Zundel - Planning Leader

State Office

Earl Hindley - Natural Resource Specialist

A roster of others in attendance is attached.

Morgan Jensen conducted the meeting. He announced that one of the reasons for the intensive planning effort covering such a wide area is to update existing plans as a basis for preparation of an environmental statement on the range program in the area in response to a law suit against the Department by the Natural Resource Defense Council. He indicated those attending the meeting could expect feedback after area manager's multiple use recommendation's are final.

The general area was described and a presentation was made of the Bureau's proposed actions by resource which has considered other resource opportunities through the planning process. Morgan invited discussion as the proposals were presented.

1. Range Management. A summary of range management proposals for the area was presented in terms of AUMs to be authorized, number of allotments, and general land treatments and improvement needed. The proposal was compared in a general summary to the existing range management situation.

A summary of what was presented is attached, entitled "Range Management".

A question was asked about the estimated cost of the proposed improvements. The response was that it was about four and one-half (4½) million dollars.

Question - What is the land treatment supposed to accomplish?

Response - To change vegetation from areas of predominant sagebrush and pinyon-juniper trees to browse and grass.

The proposal to remove wild horses from an area in each of the Kanab and Escalante Resource Areas and potential introduction of bighorn was presented. It was explained that some bighorn are already in the Moody Canyon area, and introduction was a possibility in other areas.

Question - Will the bighorn become a game animal? Response - That will be determined by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Dennis Curtis discussed some of the procedures associated with the Bureau's responsibility to develop an environmental impact statement on the range program in the area. He emphasized the statement would focus on key issues and invited comment from the group on what they think are key issues. He indicated issues the Bureau is now considering are:

(a) Effect of proposed AUM reductions; (b) effect of the proposed season of use; (c) effect of the proposed allocation of forage between livestock and other uses; (d) effect of combining allotments; (e) the possible conflict between use of forage and recreation in the Escalante Canyon area.

2. Watershed. The proposal was presented to treat about 20,000 acres of pinyon-juniper trees; about 22,000 acres of sagebrush; and to contour furrow about 54,000 acres. The purpose of treatment is to correct erosion conditions, to reduce salt in the Colorado River, and to reduce silt in the Paria River.

Areas of riparian protection were outlined. This consisted of proposed fencing to eliminate livestock grazing on about 1,200 acres.

3. Wildlife. Land treatments proposed for wildlife habitat improvement were presented which consisted of treating about 106,000 acres of pinyon-juniper and 13,000 acres of brush.

Of the present forage being produced, about 47 percent is allocated to wildlife and of the forage to be developed through land treatments, about 41 percent will be allocated to wildlife.

Proposals are to introduce chukar, quail and bighorn.

A further proposal that would benefit wildlife habitat is for development of a modified fire plan which would provide for limited control of wildfire or a change in the present policy of immediate attack on wildfire on areas comprising about 500,000 acres.

4. Lands. Proposals involving a state exchange on Canaan Mountain, a coal slurry line from the Alton Coal field, and the Fredonia water system in Cottonwood and Water Canyons were presented.

Question - Who allocates water for a coal slurry line? Response - The Utah State Engineer.

Support was expressed to consummate the state exchange.

5. Minerals. Areas of potential coal development were shown. Potential areas within the coal development areas that may be determined unsuitable for coal mining pursuant to the coal unsuitability criteria were described. These areas involve VRM Class II areas; areas of prime farm land and alluvial valley floors, potential flood areas, eagle nesting areas and critical deer winter range. It was explained that the unsuitability criteria are not yet final.

A question was raised about a required buffer zone for national parks. Bill Dalness explained that while a buffer zone for parks is one criterion it is not specifically defined, and the VRM Class II area is what BLM interprets as an adequate buffer zone for the area in question. Bill pointed out that in absence of final regulations that our application of the criteria, as present, is BLM's best effort at this point in time. He pointed out that the criteria have exceptions and that what has been done through the planning system to date is with no exceptions applied. Application of the criteria, with possible exceptions, would be further defined and applied in approval of mining plans when they are submitted.

6. Recreation. Proposals for various kinds of recreational designations are carried over from previous planning efforts were shown. These are described below by area with effects the designations may have: (a) Canaan Mountain - primitive designation on the high plateau on about 26,000 acres. The area would remain closed to ORV use. Mineral leasing would remain suspended. (b) Diana's Throne (1,100 acres), Kimball Butte (160 acres), and No Man's Mesa (2,100 acres) proposed as Research Natural Areas. Grazing and ORV use precluded. (c) ONA and recreation lands designations proposed for Paria-Hackberry (70,000 acres); 50 Mile Mountain (100,000 acres);

Additions to canyons of the Escalante (3,000 acres) to existing areas of 43,000 acres; and the wolverine petrified wood ONA (2,000 acres). The area would be subject to either suspended or no surface occupancy status for mineral leasing. ORV use would be restricted to existing roads and trails. (d) ACEC designations proposed on Indian/Water Canyon and Egg Canyon. Primary values to be protected through management are scenery, cultural values and petrified wood.

Question - How can these designations become final? Response - Most proposed designations would have to be approved by the Secretary. However, all the areas, are pending wilderness inventory so designation will not be pursued pending the outcome of wilderness study.

ORV proposals were shown. One category, closed, would keep about 80,000 acres closed to ORV use in existing primitive or outstanding natural areas. About 21,500 acres would be in the limited category - restriction to existing woods or trails or restricted during a particular season. About 2,500,000 acres are proposed to be open to ORV use.

One comment strongly favored keeping all existing roads and trails open to ORV use and moving in the direction of more roads and trails for ORV use.

The criteria for the various VRM classes were read and areas of VRM I and II classes were shown. Existing primitive and outstanding natural areas are VRM Class I. It was explained that a VRM class designation does not necessarily prevent development, but it can restrict how it is done.

General Questions

1. Question - What allowances are being made for endangered species, particularly fish? Response - There are no endangered fish in this planning area. There will be no officially listed threatened and endangered plant species as of October. Plans recognize and proposals consider bald eagles, perigrine falcon, and Utah Prairie Dogs.

2. Question - In what interests are land treatment proposed? Response - Wildlife, livestock forage and watershed.

3. Question - In connection with the proposal on fire control, is there any history of dangerous fires in the area? Response - There have been no major fires.

4. Question - What is the purpose of a "letburn" policy? Response - High fire suppression costs. Benefits that can be realized in the form of replacement of vegetation, primarily trees, with preferred plants for forage and watershed purposes such as bitterbrush, fourwing saltbush, clover, grass, etc. Also commented that BLM would reseed burn areas.

5. Question - Does the limited fire control policy apply to fires that are man caused or purposely set? Response - Origin of a fire would be considered in the fire plan to be developed. The limited control policy generally would be applicable to naturally caused fires.

Questions ended at 8:30 P.M. Comments in writing or orally were invited during the comment period which ends on May 18, 1978.

Kanab - Escalante Public Meeting
Salt Lake City
April 30, 1979

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Karen Snethen	495 East Center, Logan, Utah 84321	Sierra Club
Brian Beard	93 East 1st South, Logan, Utah 84321	Sierra Club 753-0987
Margaret Pettis	P.O. Box 1231, SLC, Utah 84110	High Unita Wilderness Coalition
Kent D. Johnson	1490 Beverly Drive, Ogden, Utah 84403	
Michael Whitney	801 Tribune Building	UPI
Linda Lottman	1204 Sherman	U.S. Steel
Jim Whelan	2461 Emerson Avenue	Troop 197
Robert Buhler	2171 King Street	Troop 197
K. Bruce Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Taylor Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Brian Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Michael A. Hatfield	550 California St., San Fran., Ca	Utah Inter- national
Dave Robertson	550 California St., San Fran., Ca	Utah Inter- national
Jana L. McKinney	3936 Sunny Dale Drive	Utah Audubon Society
Marv & Pam Poulson	360 E. Woodlake Cove #212	Self
Martia Banning	Box 1, Snowbird, Utah 84070	Self
Becky Roberts	3068 E. 3960 So., SLC, Utah 84117	Self
John C. Holland	3068 E. 3960 So., SLC, Utah 84117	Self
John Hawkes	6314 Cobblerock Lane, Holladay, Ut 84121	Self
Melinda Sowerby	143 So. Main, SLC, Utah	Salt Lake Tribune
Richard S. Cutler	1634 So. 10th W.	Self
Jim Harvey	147 No. 200 W., SLC, Utah	St. Dept. of Agriculture
Barbara Harvey	9200 No. 4506 W. Pleasant Grove	Self
Brooke & Terry Williams	1520 Garfield Ave.	Concerned citizens
Leslie Dillon	3322 Austin Hall	Concerned citizen

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - PRESENT SITUATION

Number of Allotments	Grazing Preference	Estimated Actual Use	Percentage Use Below Preference
212	108,465 AUMs	84,296	-22 percent

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - PROPOSED INTERIM MANAGEMENT

Number of Allotments	Reduce Grazing Preference	Interim Reductions From		Season of Use
		Preference	Actual Use	
^a 183	68,133 AUMs (1977 Survey)	- 37 percent	- 19 percent	Change season of use to begin after midsummer seed ripe and end before spring green up except on existing allotment management plans (15).

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - PROPOSED LONG-TERM INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT

Number of Allotments	Changes in Available AUMs		Grazing Systems
^b 130	At start of management	^c 79,729	3 Summer/Fall 2 Fall only 50 Winter only 40 Rest rotation 30 Deferred rotation
	Potential increase as a result of management	+35,175	
	TOTAL POTENTIAL AUMs	^d 114,904	Required Improvements 19 wells 137 miles pipeline 68 spring developments 56 reservoirs 39 water catchments 17 cattleguards 95 miles fence 6 miles stock trail 90,000 acres treatments
		+ 69 percent from interim + 6 percent from preference + 36 percent from present actual use	

^aTwenty-nine existing allotments will not be authorized in interim. Thirty-nine custodial allotments are included.

^bIncludes 14 allotments combined from 34 allotments.

^cIn addition to 79,729 AUMs, there are 1,485 custodial AUMs for a total of 81,215 AUMs.

^dIn addition to 114,904 AUMs, there are 1,406 custodial AUMs for a total of 116,390 AUMs.

KANAB OPEN HOUSE - May 2, 1979

Bill Dalness

Perhaps 10-15 people asked questions pertaining to minerals, most related to coal development. The Alton Coal field received the most comment. I explained the application of the coal unsuitability to the coal fields. The people who asked questions involved local citizens, local government representatives and a few from industry (specifically, Utah International and El Paso). One person asked about mineral activity other than coal (Uranium, oil and gas).

ESCALANTE OPEN HOUSE - May 3, 1979

About 10 people asked questions concerning minerals, most related to coal development - specifically the Kaiparowits Coal field. Local citizens, local government representation and the El Paso representative who was at Kanab asked questions. Two people asked about other than coal development (uranium). Both El Paso and Utah International copied the coal unsuitability criteria as it pertains to them from our maps.

memorandum

DATE: May 22, 1979

TO: Area Manager, Escalante Resource Area

SUBJECT: Open House, Escalante MFP and Wilderness

TO: District Manager, Cedar City

The subject open house was held on May 3, 1979 beginning at 1:00 p.m. and ending at 7:30 p.m. Because of space limitations, the topics were broken into two groups with range, watershed, and wildlife presented in one building and recreation, wilderness, forestry, lands, and minerals presented in an adjacent building.

The majority of visitors came at 1:00 as a group. These were local ranchers and representatives of soil conservation districts. Other interests came in throughout the remainder of the afternoon.

Comments of the various interests are summarized on the attached staff report. Also attached are letters submitted by the visitors and a visitor register.

R. K. Zupelt



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

STAFF REPORT ON OPEN HOUSE

BY Jack Brown, Wildlife Biologist, Kanab Area Office

May 3, 1979

The open house began at 1:00 p.m. Eighteen ranchers came as a group concerned mostly about the grazing reductions. The concerns and comments voiced are summarized below, using as close to the original context as possible.

1. Is there really any point in having this meeting now? Why have the meeting before any decisions are made (issued)?
2. June grass and other annuals were not given enough consideration in the survey nor in yearly stocking rates.
3. An outside source (non-BLM) should conduct another survey to check the BLM survey. The statement was made by Doyle Cottam that the SCS had volunteered to do the survey.
4. People do not trust BLM. The BLM has welched on their end of past plans.
5. Cuts will put them out of business.
6. Are there any other places cattle can be put until the improvements are done to save getting rid of the livestock?
7. We challenge the validity of the survey. It was done in a drought year. It was done by unqualified people. Surveys were run only around water areas.
8. The men in BLM should use horses and see the area. Don't drive around in trucks and tear up the range.
9. The range is as good as it was 50 to 70 years ago and now they run less livestock.

Jack Brown

STAFF REPORT ON OPEN HOUSES

May 2, 1979 - Kanab, Utah
May 3, 1979 Escalante, Utah

by Rex Wells, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Escalante Resource Area

Generally, most people who attended both the Kanab and Escalante open houses were against wilderness. Very few of the people were very interested in the MFP recreation recommendations and were most concerned with wilderness. Most people still do not understand the inventory process, and thought we were recommending wilderness at this stage. Some of the complaints were reduced when we explained we were only recommending areas for further study.

Ranchers were generally concerned about wilderness because they feel wilderness designations will cause grazing reductions or lock them out of areas. Some of the ranchers admitted some of the public lands are "wilderness" but don't want to see formal designations. They feel the lands will stay as they are without the designation.

The oil, gas, and coal companies seemed to be more concerned about the intensive inventory and interim management than with the wilderness program in general. They were concerned with the restrictions on exploration in areas recommended for further study. Some of the companies (El Paso Natural Gas and Wichita Industries) were considering conducting their own inventories of areas. They also wish to be informed when we conduct the intensive inventory on areas in which they have leases. They are willing to send representatives to come along when we study the areas.

In the Kanab open house, it seemed that the majority of the people who attended came to see the wilderness information. In Escalante, the range reductions seemed to be the major "attraction", with wilderness a close second.

In general, I think both open houses were successful. We were able to clear up some misconceptions about the initial inventory and what we are trying to do.

KANAB - ESCALANTE WILDERNESS AND PLANNING

Open House Meetings

May 2 and 3, 1979

Jack Brown

Wildlife Comments

Kanab. One person commented that the deer and her cattle were getting along fine in Water Canyon and she did not see why her cattle needed to be fenced out of the area. I explained that it was a multiple resource recommendation based upon riparian habitat protection, recreational use, and water quality protection for the city of Fredonia, Arizona. She still was not very happy with loosing the area for grazing.

Kanab and Escalante. Other wildlife comments were concerned with how wildlife needs would affect grazing on various allotments. I told them that except for riparian areas, wildlife needs would be met by and were compatible with the new grazing surveys and management systems.

Most people's interest was in range and wilderness proposals.

Staff Report
Open Houses Kanab-Escalante
May 2-3, 1979
Paul G. Boos

Open houses on the planning effort and initial wilderness inventory on May 2-3, 1979 were very well attended. The wilderness inventory and VRM inventory were the key issues of public concern at the Kanab open house. The visitors were mostly comprised of special interest groups (Nevada Power, Friends of the Earth, Utah Power & Light, etc.) with only a few local individuals. Escalante on the other hand were represented nearly all by individuals of local interest. Ranchers and cattlemen were best represented. Hardy Redd- local State representative attended, to express concern about wilderness. The most important topic of discussion at Escalante was grazing reductions and wilderness.

There was general acceptance of all the recreation recommendations on designations of recreation lands and ORV designations at Kanab. A comment to include Starlight Canyon and Arch (Paria MFP) was made and appears to be a good recommendation. Some concern was expressed over VRM affecting coal mining. Several concerned citizens were opposed to the Alton Coal proposals for slurry lines and export of ground water.

Comments on wilderness at Kanab were mixed. Most did not understand the inventory system. Comments generally favored some wilderness as long as it did not affect the commentor personally. Several indicated that there was plenty of wilderness now and that BLM and Congress did not need to designate any new areas (?).

Escalante presented a different picture. All but one individual was against wilderness designation, because they believed wilderness would prohibit grazing and mining and "lock up" the land. Most people were hostile to BLM for "halting any economic growth from new industry." None could see the importance of recreation industry on their economy. Again there was general confusion on the wilderness inventory system. Many did not see the need to comment because "it would not do any good."

P. Boos

REPORT
PLANNING OPEN HOUSE
KANAB AREA OFFICE
MAY 2, 1979
BY
RICHARD FAGAN, AREA MANAGER

A open house was held in the Kanab Area Office on Wenesday, May 2, 1979, for the purpose of soliciting public input and comments on our Management Framework Plan recommendations.

Approximately fifty people attended the open house between one and seven p.m.

The majority of people did not express any specific concerns regarding our planning recommendations. Most people asked questions about what our recommendations mean rather than making specific comments.

A few ranchers made specific comments regarding their proposed grazing systems and livestock reductions. These comments are documented in detail in each individuals grazing system file.

The people representing Nevada Power Co. and Utah International expressed concern over our proposal to have a coal slurry line proposal down Johnson Canyon. They said they would prepare more specific written comments.

Some residents in the Johnson Canyon area also said they would not allow a slurry line to cross their private land. These individuals also said they would send us more specific comments later.

BLM OPEN HOUSE
May 2, 1979
(1:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.)
Kanab
(Typed Copy of Attached List)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>INTEREST</u>
James Kropf	A.L.I.V.E.	Industrial Development
John K. Little	Kane Co. Chamber of Commerce East Canyon Investigation First Universal Church of Kanab	
Harry R. Novak	Nevada Power Company	Allen-Warner Valley System
David B. Crouch	Utah Inter. Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Michael A. Hatfield	Utah International Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Gordon Anderson	Friends of the Earth	Alton Coal Field
George Middleton	Garfield Co.	Wilderness
Leonard Wilcock	Garfield Co.	Wilderness
Paul Jenkins		Wilderness - Range
Norm Cram	Golden Circle Tours	Wilderness
R. A. Gillis	King Camel Coal Co.	Mineral
M. R. McDonald	Self	Wilderness
Jet Mackelprang	Self	Wilderness
Kenneth O. Sewald	Wichita Industries, Inc.	Oil & Gas Explor.
William B. Ellis	Utah Power & Light	Wilderness
Calvin C. Johnson	Rancher	Livestock
Elson Riggs	Rancher	Livestock
Doug Carroll	Ranch Bauk	Livestock-Farm Business
Wallace Ott	Garfield County	Comm.
Barbara C. Felton	Springdale Town	Alton Coal Field
Tony Wright	El Paso Nat. Gas	Coal
Glen P. Willardson	Garkane Power	R/W's, Plants, etc.

BLM OPEN HOUSE LIST CONTINUED

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>INTEREST</u>
Lynn Goodfellow	Self/Rancher	Wilderness
Michael Coffeen	DWR	Wilderness
Roger L. Sansser	Self	Wilderness
Jack Maxwell	Garkane Power	Wilderness
Caroline Lippincott	Self	Whatever
L. S. Lippincott	Self	Whatever
Bob Russel	Kane County	Wilderness & Land Use
Dale E. Clarkson	Deer Springs Ranch	
Terry Griffith	Service Station	Wilderness & Land Use
LeMoyne Esplin	Self/Rancher	Wilderness & Land Use
Lola Esplin	Livestock	Wilderness
Dave Ulrey		
Ronald Heaton	Self/State Bank of Southern Utah	Wilderness
Rex Bauer	Chairman - SCS Comm.	Wilderness
Rosemary Richardson	Utah Power & Light Co.	Wilderness
Glen Wells	Utah Power & Light Co.	Power Corridors
Anthony D. Beals	USDA - SCS	Conservation
John R. Stearns	Stearns Corp.	Housing
Preston Bunting	Livestock	Grazing
Robert D. Ramsey Sr.	Self	Everything.
Doug Crosby	Self	Wilderness
Robert D. Houston	Kane County	Everything
Burton Honey	Self	Same
C. W. Brinkerhoff	Self	Grazing
Kathleen Brinkerhoff	Self	Grazing

BLM OPEN HOUSE LIST CONCLUDED

NAME

REPRESENTING

INTEREST

Robert Ramsey Sr.

Theo McAllister

BLM OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

KANAB

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
James Keopf	A.L.I.V.E.	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
John K. Little	Kane Chamber of Commerce	
	East Canyon Irrigation	
	First Universal Church of Kanab	
HARRY R NOVAK	NEVADA POWER CO	ALTON-KARNER VALLEY SYST.
DAVID B. CROUCH	UTAH INTER. INC.	ALTON COAL FIELD
Michael A. Hatfield	UTAH INT'L. INC.	ALTON COAL FIELD
Gordon Anderson	Friends of the Earth	" " "
George W. Miller	Perfield Co.	Wilderness
Leonard Welch	" "	" "
PAUL JENKINS		Wilderness-Range
John H. Hume	Tollon Piro's Tours	Wilderness
Ralph H. Hume	King Camel Coal Co.	Mineral
H. K. Hume	Self	Wilderness
Jet Mackelvey	Self	Wilderness
Kenneth O. Seaward	Wichita Industries, Inc.	oil & gas Explo.
William B. Ellis	Utah Power & Light	Wilderness
Gabein C. Johnson	Rancher	Landmark
Chen Papp	Rancher	Livestock
Doug Carroll	2nd BRK	Livestock - Farm BUSINESS
Wesley Ott	GARFIELD COUNTY	COMM.
Harold Helton	SPRING CREEK	ALTON COAL FIELD
Ray Wright	El Paso Nat. In.	Coal
John S. W. Clark	Jordan River	R/W's Plantation

BLM OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
John Goodfellow	SELF / Ranches -	WILDERNESS
Bill Miller	DWR	"
Robert Saunders	Self -	"
Jack Maywell	Barbara Power	"
Caroline Lippincott	Self	whatever
L. S. Lippincott	Self.	"
Bob Russell	Horne County	wilder ness & LAND USE
John E. Clarkson	Dier Springs Ranch	
Terry R. Hill	Service Station	11
Al Wayne Explor	Self / Rancher	"
Lela Explor	Livestock	Wilderness
Gane Wiley		
Ronald D. Sten	Self / State Bank of W.	Wilderness
Ray Bauer	Chairman - SCS Comm	" "
Ernest Richardson	Utah Power & Light Co	Wilderness
GEOFF WELLS	UTAH POWER & LIGHT	POWER CORRIDORS
Anthony A. Berke	USDA - SCS	Conservation
John R. Starnes	Starnes Corp.	Housing
Robert D. Starnes	Livestock	Grazing
Robert D. Starnes Jr.	SELF	EVERYTHING
Clarey Starnes	SELF	WILDERNESS
Robert D. Starnes	Horne County	EVERYTHING
Benton Horne	Self	Same
Clay Binkerd	Self	Grazing
Kathleen Binkerd	Self	Grazing

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
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NAME

INTEREST

NAME Robert Raymond H.
T. J. McAlister

Following the meetings, nearly one hundred (100) letters were received to be considered in decision making. The letters can generally be divided into four categories.

1. About eighty (80) letters expressed opposition to coal development at Alton. Most of these came in the same written format, some on a printed or typed form, listing the basic problems with mining at Alton to be:
 - a. Visibility from Zion and Bryce National Parks would be reduced.
 - b. Possible damage to geologic structures in Bryce from blasting.
 - c. Loss of water used for slurry.
 - d. Potential misuse of land for housing, etc.
 - e. Detrimental impacts to wildlife and rural qualities.
 - f. Potential discouragment of tourism.
 - g. Increase in criminality, social problems and taxes.
 - h. Violation of "VRM 2".

Many only objected specifically to mining in "VRM 2" areas and asked that such areas be declared unsuitable for mining.

Some of these letters were duplicates sent in by the same individual, and in other cases the letter took the form of petitions which were signed by some individuals who had sent in other letters.

2. About fifteen (15) letters encouraged development, particularly coal, to enhance economic conditions. Some of these were sent using the same format. It appears some of these letters may have been prompted by a resolution made by the Garfield County Commission which was also sent as a comment on plans. Basic contents of the letters are:
 - a. Opposition to wilderness and roadless areas.
 - b. Favor "all economic development; roads, minerals, coal, lumber".
 - c. Area already surrounded by parks.
 - d. Roadless areas "discriminate on the handicapped, young children and non hikers".